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PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON NEED TO RATIFY SALT II

LD012056 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At the Vienna summit in June the strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, was signed by the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. There is no doubt that the treaty will be ratified in the Soviet Union, but the United States Senate has been discussing the issue of ratification since July. Those seeking arguments against ratification have no easy job. After all, millions of people all over the world desiring peace hailed the signing of the SALT II accord and therefore expect it to be put into effect.

Opponents of SALT II even use the most ludicrous pretexts. In Havana, Cuba, the sixth conference of the nonalined movement was held. At the time of the conference United States propaganda launched a campaign against the presence of Soviet military experts in Cuba; a campaign maintaining that the SALT II accord cannot be ratified as long as they are there. The authors of the campaign disregard the fact that in Cuba there has been a training center with Soviet military experts for a full 17 years. They also disregard the existence of the well-known United States military base at Guantanamo, with its garrison far exceeding the number of Soviet experts in Cuba.

At a press conference the other day, the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, said: Some people may think that because the SALT II treaty is extremely important it can be used for raising demands against Cuba and the Soviet Union, that it can be used as a means of humiliating Cuba, or hampering Cuba's activities as chairman of the nonalined movement, of presenting United States President Carter as a man full of energy winning a victory in the international forum.

True, by making use of a fabricated problem, certain circles in the United States would like to blackmail the Soviet Union. But not even the loudest campaign drown the voice of realism. United States Senator Byrd, for example, called for an end to hysteria round what he termed the Cuban pseudocrisis. Fiftytwo members of the House of Representatives appealed to the Senate not to link SALT II with the so-called Cuban issue. The Cuban campaign is being protested by dozens of United States politicians, scientists, trade unionists. The (?strife) for the ratification of the SALT II accord is continuing. Realism and common sense have a chance of victory.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE HOLDS 27 SEPTEMBER PRESS CONFERENCE

AU020922 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky Vienna dispatch: "The Way Out of the Blind Alley; the 19th Round of Vienna Negotiations Has Begun"]

[Text] Vienna--The first plenary meeting of the 19th round of negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held yesterday [27 September] in the Austrian capital. It was already the 212d meeting since the beginning of negotiations 6 years ago. It was chaired by the Belgian delegate, Ambassador Luc Smolderen, and it was also addressed by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, and E. Molitor, head of the Luxembourg delegation.

After the meeting Ambassador Keblusek gave a press conference. [paragraph continues]

There he stressed that the European public has particularly high hopes in the Vienna negotiations; this is both logical and understandable, since an abatement of the military confrontation of the two military-political groupings in the center of Europe would decisively support the materialization of military detente in this particularly sensitive sphere and simultaneously establish favorable conditions for working out and adopting in the future further measures for curbing the feverish armament and for disarmament, for consolidating peace and security both on the European continent, and beyond.

Ambassador Keblusek said that the fight to halt the feverish armament and bring about disarmament, intensifying detente in the political sphere and combining it with a military detente demands increasingly energetic and effective efforts from every state, as well as from the world public. The socialist states are pursuing in this respect a consistent and active course and submitting specific, constructive proposals. One of such initiatives is the Czechoslovak draft declaration on international cooperation for achieving disarmament aims, which is included in the agenda of the present 34th UN General Assembly Session.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation recalled that the 18th round of Vienna negotiations, which ended in the second half of July, did not go beyond the framework of general discussions. The reasons for this state of affairs continue to remain the same. The lack of willingness and political will on the part of certain Western participants in the negotiations to agree to a realistic reduction in the armed forces and armaments on the basis of a treaty with equal rights and corresponding to the principles agreed on and contained in the final communique of the preparatory talks in 1973.

The Western participants are trying to limit the agreed scope of the Vienna negotiations. They oppose the effective reduction of air forces, equipment and military technology. In the same way the West is evading the question of the limitation of air forces to a ceiling of 200,000 men, thus withdrawing from its own former standpoint.

The Western participants in the Vienna negotiations are concentrating their attention on numerical data and insisting on the submission of new figures, which would reveal to the NATO intelligence bodies the entire structure of the socialist countries' armed forces. In this connection it must be recalled that already in 1976 and 1978, the direct participants in Vienna negotiations exchanged, on the basis of a mutual agreement, all the necessary numerical data. In our opinion it is impossible to achieve a clarification of the imprecision and unfounded exaggerations of Western estimates on the numerical strengths of the socialist countries' forces in the reduction area by means of a further itemization [detailizovanie] of figures. This is possible only by explaining in detail the method used in working out the Western evaluations of the numerical strengths of our forces, by a serious justification of these evaluations and above all by their businesslike correction. During long and detailed discussions on the figures submitted, the West was unable either to justify or to confirm its evaluations. If the Western participants want to take the realistic and constructive road, they must recognize the figures submitted by each side on its armed forces as the foundation of the future treaty.

Although the Western countries have repeatedly proclaimed the need to strengthen mutual trust, they refuse to agree to the socialist countries' proposal not to raise the strength of the armed forces personnel of all direct participants in the future treaty during the Vienna negotiations. Thus it is again necessary to emphasize at the beginning of the new round that the significant results and the achievement of an agreement can be expected only if the West adopts more constructive positions in all matters mentioned above.

The socialist countries have proved their flexibility and their endeavor to come to an agreement several times in the Vienna negotiations. As is known, during the last 15 months alone they submitted to the round table in the Hofburg three new compromise proposals. The West has not yet made any official reply to these proposals. Both these and other proposals of the socialist countries meet halfway the Western wishes in several important aspects of the problem of reducing armed forces in central Europe. They are a realistic starting point for drafting out the concrete treaty.

In the name of the delegations of socialist countries, Ambassador Keblusek expressed the hope that the Western delegations would at last adopt a more constructive position, which would enable the Vienna negotiations to yield a bilaterally acceptable treaty in keeping with the agreed principles of preparatory consultations, and, above all, in keeping with the principle of the undiminished security of all participants. The NATO states must recognize that they are responsible for the fact that the negotiations are in a blind alley. As the first step in the new direction they should submit corresponding compromise proposals which would enable the participants to start working out the first specific agreements on the feasible [realne] reduction of the extensive military potentials in central Europe.

ACTIVITIES IN HONOR OF PRC ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Greetings to Chinese People

AU011058 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA)--The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have sent the following telegram to the Permanent Committee of the National People's Assembly of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, we convey to the Chinese people the best greetings and wishes.

Chinese Ambassador's Reception

AU021130 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 2 (ATA)--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Wen Ming, gave a reception last night.

Present were the vice minister of the foreign affairs, Reiz Malile, the vice minister of the foreign trade, Marko Xega, and other invitees. Attending were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRC APPOINTED

AU021937 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Janus Mersini has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the PRC. He replaces Comrade Behar Shtylla, who has been appointed to other duties.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK TO ATTEND UN SESSION

AU301930 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, has left for New York. He is leading the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the 34th UN General Assembly session proceedings.

BRIEFS

SPANISH UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Spanish Democratic University Federation visited Albania recently at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. The delegation visited Tirana, Shkoder, Korce, Elbasan and Kruje districts. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

BTA REPORTS ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA, ARRIVAL IN LAOS

AU030955 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 3 (BTA)--Yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At Pochectong Airport the elegation was welcomed by Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea and chairman of the People!s Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. Talks were held between the Bulgarian delegation and a Kampuchean delegation which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

The two delegations informed each other about the home and foreign policies of their countries and exchanged views on a wide range of questions of the international situation and outlined the directions of the strengthening of the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The two sides noted the complete identity of the views on the problems discussed.

The Bulgarian party and state delegation greeted the historic victory of the people of Kampuchea against the anti-popular and bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary which conducted a policy of genocide. The Bulgarian side pointed out that the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and that it is the only one entitled to represent the country in international life, including the United Nations and the other international forums.

The leaders of the two delegations noted with great satisfaction that new opportunities open up for expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and expressed the determination of their governments to contribute to the all-round development and deepening of these relations.

After the conclusion of the official talks, Mr Zhivkov and Mr Heng Samrin signed a joint Bulgaro-Kampuchean declaration.

A luncheon was given for the Bulgarian delegation. In his speech Mr Samrin expressed the pride and joy of present-day Kampuchea for having the Bulgarian people as their friend.

Mr Zhivkov assured his hosts that the meetings and talks held are yet another guarantee for the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian delegation then left by air for the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The delegation arrived today in Vientiane at the invitation of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of Laos. At Vientiane Airport Mr. Zhivkov was cordially welcomed by the secretary general of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister, Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, and by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the LPRP and president of the country, Mr Souphanouvong.

The first meeting between Mr Zhivkov and the two Laotian leaders was held. The official talks begin today.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON CASTRO'S CBS INTERVIEW

AU020930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] In an interview with a reporter from the American CBS Radio and Television Network, broadcast on Cuban television, Fidel Castro sharply condemned the provocative campaign fanned by the United States in connection with the so-called presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba. Categorically refuting the rumors disseminated by U.S. propaganda, the Cuban leader emphasized that what is actually involved is a military training center in Cuba where Soviet specialists are at work. This center, he continued, has been in operation since 1962 and this was well-known to all U.S. presidents.

The assertions being presented to the U.S. and world public opinion that the nature and function of the Soviet personnel have changed since then are false. The Cuban leader said that the campaign connected with the presence of Soviet military personnel was a farce but along with this he warned the United States that this farce could develop into a crisis if the U.S. President tries to demonstrate U.S. military power in Cuba.

TODOROV RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDERS 2 OCTOBER

AU021938 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 2, (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council, today received Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the United Armed Forces.

The meeting, which passed off in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

WARSAW PACT CHIEF KULIKOV DEPARTS BULGARIA 3 OCTOBER

AU030900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries, accompanied by Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia Airport he was seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense: Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION HELD WITH CUBA

AU021928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The 13th session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened today at the Council of Ministers. The Bulgarian part of the commission is led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Cuban by Flavio Pardo Bravo, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers.

At the first meeting it was stressed that the 14th session [as heard] will mark the new trends on implementing the program on further developing the economic and scientific technical cooperation and socialist integration between Bulgaria and Cuba for the period after 1980.

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA

AU021719 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, has departed for Mozambique. The delegation will take part in the session of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegation will also visit Angola.

TANCHEV RECEIVES ARGENTINE UNION LEADERS 2 OCTOBER

AU021945 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA)--Mr Arturo Illia, leader of the Union Civica Radical of Argentina, is on visit here [words indistinct] night. He arrived at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU).

Today Mr Illia met BAU Secretary Mr Peter Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council.

They had friendly talks at which the two parties' wish to expand their contacts and to contribute to promoting Bulgaro-Argentinian relations was underlined.

Reaffirmed was the readiness of BAU and of the Union Civica Radical to work for rallying the peasants' and the kindred democratic parties and organizations in the struggle for stabilization of detente and its spreading to all the continents, for disarmament, peace and social progress.

In the afternoon Mr Illia was received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

He was acquainted in detail with the structure and functions of the Bulgarian parliament.

The Argentinian political functionary evinced great interest in the work of the supreme and local state authorities in Bulgaria and in the structure of the Bulgarian national economy.

Mr Arturo Illia is accompanied by Mr (Luis Callero), member of the leadership of the Union Civica Radical.

BCP GREETS GUATAMALA'S LABOR PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from BCP Central Committee to the Central Committee of Guatemala Labor Party on the occasion of its 30th anniversary]

[Text] On behalf of all Bulgarian communists the BCP Central Committee conveys its cordial and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Guatemalan Labor Party.

Created during the years of the revolutionary upsurge, the Party of the Guatemalan Communists from the first days of its existence turned into a consistent defender of the interests of the workers class as well as the working people from the cities and villages.

It consolidated itself as a loyal unit of the international communist and workers movement and a consistent fighter for its unity and cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The 1954 military coup, implemented by the reactionary forces with the assistance of imperialism, directed its main blow against the Guatemalan Labor Party, which was subjected to bloody repression and terror. This policy of cruelly exterminating the country's communists and progressive figures is still continuing with the same intensity.

Despite the exceptionally difficult conditions, the Guatemalan Labor Party continuously develops the struggle against the terrorist regime, uniting all the democratic and progressive forces around itself.

On the day of their glorious 30th anniversary the Bulgarian communists again express their complete solidarity with the struggle of the Guatemalan Labor Party as well as their conviction in the inevitable victory of the people of Guatemala against the forces of reaction and oppression.

MALTA COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS 1 OCTOBER

AU011700 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

["Getting Familiar With the Experience of the BCP"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Malta, headed by the party chairman, Mr Antoni Baldaccino, visited Bulgaria from September 24 through October 1 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Malta delegation had meetings and talks at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, at the office of "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" daily, at the county BCP committees in Pleven and Ruse, in district and muncipal committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation visited also industrial plants and agroindustrial complexes in the counties of Sofia, Pleven and Ruse and were made familiar with the BCP organizational experience and with the successes in the building up of the advanced socialist society.

Today the delegation left the country.

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AU281645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Imre Markoja, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, also attended the talks.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES TO CSSR ON SVOBODA DEATH

AU212036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian leaders Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram of condolences to Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of the death of Comrade General Ludvig Svoboda, president of the CSSR, member of the CSSR Central Committee.

Comrade Ludvig Svoboda has greatly contributed to the struggle against fascism and capitalism and to the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist occupation, as well as to the creation and development of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Comrade Ludvig Svoboda was a great friend of the Bulgarian people, the telegram says, and as president of the CSSR he greatly contributed to the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples.

TODOROV ATTENDS OIL PLANT MEETING IN BURGAS 1 OCTOBER

AU011100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A meeting devoted to problems related to completing the expansion of the Burgas oil-chemistry combine on time took place on 1 October in Burgas. The mounting of new installations was also discussed. The meeting was attended by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ministers Georgi Pankov and Ivan Sakarov. Measures were noted for overcoming the lags and commissioning this important objective for the national economy on time.

Afterwards Comrade Stanko Todorov visited the Svoboda sugar plant and the Kameno city agroindustrial complex, where he was briefed on the progress of the harvesting of agricultural products.

TODOROV MEETS WITH VARNA OKRUG LEADING ORGANS

AU021717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, who is visiting Varna Okrug, met today with the BCP Varna Okrug Committee Bureau and the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

Todor Stoychev, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, informed Comrade Todorov that the okrug's economy has fulfilled its 9-month plan according to all indexes. Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed the importance of intensifying the implementation of the most pressing agricultural tasks, and the importance of preparations for the next year and next 5-year plan. He also pointed out that it is necessary now to put into action the new energy and chemical capacities of the okrug.

POLITBURO CRITICIZES INDUSTRIAL PLANTS' PERFORMANCE

AU011325 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Recently the BCP Central Committee Politburo reviewed the results of an inspection performed by the Committee on State and People's Control at the "metal cutting machines plants" state economic trust, the "Kliment Voroshilov" plant for low-voltage products, the "Vasil Kolarov" plant for electrical motors and the Tolbukhin city plant for high-voltage equipment, where violations of the state, planning and financial discipline were found.

Instead of directing the efforts of the collectives toward perfecting the organization of production revealing reserves and fully utilizing the powerful technical base, the plants' leaderships are heading along the road of severely violating state, planning and financial discipline, while reporting the plan implementation they have not shown the real results of economic activity and in practice have actually concealed the real situation in the plants and enterprises.

The corrupt manner of work and leadership led to a deterioration of the production and financial situation of the plants and enterprises, and nonfulfillment of contractual obligations, and thus damaged the national economy. The violations have introduced an unfounded self-assurance in work and have hindered the mobilization of the working collectives for revealing and utilizing the reserves in production.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo decisively condemned the aforementioned phenomena and actions as alien to the socialist principles of management, and the socialist moral and norms of behavior. They sharply contradict the wonderful traditions and selfless work of these plants' collectives which have repeatedly demonstrated their cohesion and initiative in implementing the decisions of the party and government. The leaders of the respective party and economic organs and organizations have been found guilty of allowing these violations and have been punished. Valentin Grozdanov, the former general director of the "metal cutting machines plants" state economic trust has been relieved from responsible party work.

The Politburo directed the attention of the leaderships of the Ministry of Machine Building and Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering to the violations which have been allowed, and obligated them to solve the questions connected with perfecting the organization of production. Together with the party and state organs they are to strengthen the aforementioned combines, plants and enterprises with highly qualified leading and executive cadres.

The Council of Ministers is also to review the results of the inspection of the Committee on State and People's Control and make the necessary conclusion and assessment of the implementation of the relevant party and state decisions, and note measures for improving the state of these organizations and enterprises. In implementing the 1979 plan, conditions will be created for the working collectives to extract themselves from their difficult production and financial situation.

The respective party committees have been obliged to make the necessary conclusions and take rapid measures for improving the work of the party organizations in the plants--strengthening discipline, intensifying educational activity and better mobilizing the working and material resources for the timely and qualitative implementation of the production tasks. It has been recommended to the Committee on State and People's Control to take measures for strengthening and activating the control blocs at the ministries, trusts and combines, to sharply increase the role of preventive control, and increase exactingness as regards the precise and qualitative implementation of the party and governmental decisions.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo stresses that in the spirit of the decisions of the national party conference, and on the basis of consistently applying the new economic mechanism in industry, the party, economic and state organs and organizations must more and more actively mobilize the forces of the specialists at the working collectives for increasing the effectiveness of production, and creating and asserting an atmosphere of high consciousness and responsibility for implementing the plan on the country's socio-economic development.

The general introduction in practice of the economic approach in managing the material production--this is the road towards solving the new and major tasks emerging from the implementation of the strategic course of high effectiveness and quality.

SWISS DIPLOMAT EXPELLED FOR 'OVERSTEPPING AUTHORITY'

LD030740 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has expelled the consul of the Swiss Embassy in Prague. According to an official report, he overstepped the authority which he has as a diplomat according to international law.

AFP Report

NC022116 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 2 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Prague, Oct 2, (AFP)--Czechoslovakia has expelled the Swiss consul here for violating international rules giving him the right to remain in the country as a diplomat, an official communique said here today. The announcement follows the expulsion by Switzerland at the end of last week of the second secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Bern on charges of spying. The communique here however gave no details of the accusations against the Swiss consul, Pieralberto Giannola. Czechoslovakia last expelled foreign diplomats in March and April 1972 when the second secretary at the Italian Embassy here and the third secretary at the French Embassy were ordered to leave the country following similar measures against Czechoslovak diplomats abroad.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK'S ADDRESS TO UNGA SESSION

AU011430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Text of speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, at the 34th UN General Assembly session on 26 September in New York: "Peace Requires Further Concrete Deeds"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, permit me to thank you most cordially for the words of commiseration expressed to our country on the demise of Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, outstanding Czechoslovak statesman, our former president and hero of the CSSR and USSR. With him our peoples are losing a great courageous man, whose name is linked with the national liberation fight against fascism and for socialism and world peace. His memory will forever remain imprinted in the hearts of our people. Esteemed Mr Chairman, I congratulate you, an outstanding political figure and recognized diplomat of Tanzania, on your election to the high and exacting function of chairman of the 34th UN General Assembly session. We are convinced that you will successfully fulfill your mission and that, together with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, you will contribute to the positive results of our common work.

We would like to make use of this occasion to express our share in the sorrow of the Angolan people over the loss of their loyal son and ardent fighter for the freedom of African peoples, President Agostinho Neto. We welcome the acceptance of Saint Lucia as a new UN member, which is undoubtedly not only an expression of the progressing liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, but also strengthens our organization's universality.

Mr Chairman, if we want to characterize the international situation--as, after all, we have been doing from this platform every year--we cannot this time disregard the fact that we have reached the end of a decade which, contrary to the preceding decades, has acquired for us contemporaries a decisive significance.

The Fruit of Political Investments in the Future

What, then, has the past year brought us? What has it shown?

In the first place, it proved that the spirit of new confidence in mankind's ability to be sufficiently persistent in the fight for peace has been awakened again. That the political dialog has again been invigorated. That we were able to witness again a series of ambitious deeds, representing significant political investments in the peaceful future of the world. That, after some time, an encouraging level of global stability has again been achieved. That, in the course of a single year, further antipopular regimes in Asia and Latin America have collapsed. That the political map of the world has been complemented by significant peace-creating changes; this in the first place.

At the same time--and this is no less gratifying--in international developments it has largely been possible to remove certain hampering mechanisms, to halt certain negative tendencies somewhat, and to ward off the concentrated attacks of the most reactionary forces against progress, socialism, democracy and national liberation movements.

And what is more: Although the spoilers of peace of all varities continued their attempts to consolidate the vestiges of the cold-war era, they did not succeed in collecting more interest from this troublesome legacy of the past; even though they strove to petrify the vestiges of a rigid way of thinking, they did not succeed in infecting international life with it: Although they strove to pursue a policy aimed against the general stream of events, they have not pushed detente into a servile role: Although--as in the past, at the beginning of detente--they again maneuvered with distrust, suspicion, lack of understanding, intrigues and provocations, they have not pushed detente into the background: Yes, despite all the pitfalls, obstacles and depressing difficulties set up by the adversaries of detente for the policy developing in the generally correct direction, they have not succeeded in narrowing the scope of detente, or in reversing it or pushing the world into helpless chaos.

Thus it can be said: The past year provided an exacting test for detente which passed in a mature way. In the last 10 years it has gradually become the basic trend, repeatedly proving that it is a productive, well-defined alternative for human prospects. It is thus in mankind's most vital interests to show sufficient decisiveness, prudence and persistence, to make detente the determining tendency in consolidating the structure of a new peace and mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems.

And if we say all this today, in 1979, when we retrospectively compare the present both with the years of cold war, and with the years of detente's birth, it sounds credible.

We are all the more glad of that because, as in the past, even last year we had no other aspiration than to consistently continue on the path taken, on the path of a peaceful, mobile policy, to open up new horizons for broad international cooperation, to orient the peoples toward that which draws them closer to each other, and not that which separates them, and patiently to overcome the clashes between them; in fact, that we have stood on the right side, the side proved right by developments.

We hope that someday one could say that the entire past period was a decisive phase for the fate of detente in its, so-to-speak, development phase, and that it was not subjected to destructive hegemonism, the obvious negation of peaceful constructive relations among states confirmed by the UN Charter. That this poison ivy of international relations has been removed onoe and for all from its nutritive soil, and that this was aided most by the effective international agreement proposed yesterday by Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Support For All Peace Initiatives

That is why we fully support the inclusion of the point "on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations" in the agenda of this session. And, as a nonpermanent Security Council member, we support the proposal to have this main UN body also have its say in the matter.

So that one could say at some time in the future that, after the first phase of international detente, there immediately followed an emphatic intensification of the process, characterized by a turn from words to deeds, by a change from tactics to constructive negotiations, and above all to detente in the military sphere, because feverish armament has not yet been halted.

In that respect the signing of the SALT II treaty, that example of persistence, determination, mature political will and prudent responsibility for all mankind, is regarded by us as a hopeful promise. That supreme world event convincingly confirmed the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's untiring and resolute peace policy in the endeavor to deepen the process of detente and to achieve disarmament and peace in the world. That is why we want to also stress from this place how highly we esteem the role of the CPSU, of the Soviet state and of L. I. Brezhnev personally in the preparation and successful conclusion of this treaty. We also appreciate [ocenujeme] the realism of the U.S. side. We hope that the same prudence will also prevail among the men who will vote on the treaty's ratification.

The great hope of all mankind that the threat of a world nuclear conflict will be forever abolished would thus be again significantly strengthened. More favorable conditions would be created for concrete negotiations on the entire complex of disarmament proposals, concerning nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as for negotiations on measures for strengthening trust among states, including the universal treaty on the renunciation of force in international relations.

We know very well what a beneficial influence all that has been achieved on this path. And to date it has merely been a fragment of the possibilities yielded by the development of detente.

Of course, for that it is necessary once and for all to abolish the illusion that lasting peace and security may coexist with enormous reserves of mass destruction means. Or that it is possible to successfully solve the vitally important, all-human problems even without disarmament, problems extending from a new economic system to the insurance of such a greatly needed nourishment for all mankind, the development of new power resources, the elimination of dangerous diseases, environmental protection, the satisfaction of mankind's spiritual and cultural needs and the upsurge of space conquest. As a country that knows the value of peace well, we know that not only war, but even the feeling that it could break out distracts human endeavors from solving the most pressing tasks of our epoch.

The agreement on the ban on radiological weapons that was proposed jointly by the USSR and the United States and which we warmly support is new evidence that the problem of disarmament can be really solved and resolved.

That is why Czechoslovakia will continue to devote priority attention to halting the feverish pursuit of armament and towards disarmament.

We are already to conduct negotiations concerning a wide range of specific proposals. In the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact of last December we, along with our allies, have put forward well-known initiatives, the materialization of which would mean a breakthrough in negotiations on halting feverish armament and on disarmament.

We will spare neither energy nor efforts to gradually achieve that goal. We will negotiate patiently and persistently with our partners on our proposals, as well as on their proposals. We will negotiate anywhere. We will negotiate at any level, including the highest level. We intend to contribute in a creative manner to the honest efforts of states, in order to finally achieve tangible progress in that key area of international life.

That determination of ours was expressed by our President Gustav Husak when he declared at this year's May Day rally that "states should commit themselves--best in the UN Organization--to constructively approach disarmament negotiations and to contribute to creating an international atmosphere that would be favorable for achieving as quickly as possible the desirable progress."

Czechoslovak Impetus to Disarmament

Esteemed Mr chairman,

That is why our country is now submitting the draft declaration of international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament. We have based it on a profound and objective consideration of long-term experiences gained from the practice of disarmament negotiations, and on the necessity to intensify in an all-round manner the comprehensive implementation of the goals, decisions and recommendations, which all of us adopted unanimously at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

A great deal has been done in the more than 1 year that has passed since then. This year we will discuss the first report of the committee for disarmament, which is working in a new, expanded composition. However, the time has come for us to make the transition to concrete measures and agreements, overcoming all the difficulties that are yet to come on this path.

That is precisely why it is our effort to give new impetus to creating an even more favorable atmosphere for a speedy implementation of the results of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, why we stress in our proposal the quite obvious and binding fact that it is the governments of all states of the world that today bear the truly historical responsibility for eliminating arms from the life ofman.

To do justice to that responsibility, effective and decisive measures must be taken to achieve general and complete disarmament. The great Czech thinker of the 17th century Jan Amos Komensky had this eternal ideal of mankind in mind when he wrote in his world-known monumental work "on the correction of human affairs: "weapons must be eliminated so as to eliminate the occasion for a return to hostility and wars because there is no salvation in war, which yields only the menace of fire, steel and toppling of states."

At that time one could only dream about disarmament. Today we are already conducting negotiations. Tomorrow we must act. That is why we are striving by means of the submitted document--which might be called a code of political principles states should be guided by in the interest of a purposeful, effective, constructive and unceasing cooperation in the sphere of disarmament--to aid the setting up of one of the possible operative instruments that should facilitate the course and the results of current and future disarmament negotiations.

We are not interested in a verbal declaration of good intentions or a mere mechanical introduction of new principles. We are interested in harmonizing and uniting all the existing rules into a single systematically arranged whole that would be universally applicable at all disarmament forums, at each political level; and thus in strengthening also the methodological aspect of the analysis and synthesis of everything that, on the one hand aids the success of disarmament negotiations and, on the other hand hampers or even harms their success.

The key promises of all disarmament negotiations such as the consolidation, promotion, deepening and intensification of international cooperation in this direction should thus become the basic political and ethical law in the conduct of states, regardless of their geographical location or their appurtenance to one socioeconomic system or another. We are deeply convinced that our proposal is in full harmony with the states' efforts to establish lasting peace and insure firm international security, that it reflects the joint will of the world community to successfully resolve the pressing problems of disarmament. We trust that the proposal will encounter the constructive support of the UN member-states at this session.

Never To Use Nuclear or Conventional Weapons

Mr Chairman, peace and security in the world have always been inseparably linked with the fate of Europe. Here detente began and here it has also made the greatest headway. That is also why we in Europe should achieve military detente as quickly as possible, in order to change the black kitchen of the alchemists of war into a useful laboratory of peace and cooperation, whose measuring instruments would indicate a single constant--mutual advantage and the unshakable system of equal security for all.

Having that goal in mind, we are proposing--along with the other Warsaw Pact states--the immediate conclusion of a treaty by the participants of the Helsinki Conference that they will not be first to use neither nuclear nor conventional weapons against each other. We believe that it is also already possible to start preparing a conference on military detente on the political level, attended by all European states, the United States and Canada. That significant initiative, proposed by the committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest this May, opens extensive possibilities for a matter-of-fact discussion of all proposals that would weaken the threat of military confrontation.

As a direct participant in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe, we are quite understandably deeply interested in their visible progress. However, this progress can only be achieved if our partners reassess their concept of "finishing armament first and disarming afterwards." After all, the most recent plans to speedily introduce the so-called Eurostrategic weapons into Western Europe cannot but be assessed as a further tightening of the gordian knot.

However, the European political atmosphere has become healthier, in spite of "atmospherics." We are striving to achieve that the forthcoming meeting in Madrid will yield new positive results in that respect--particularly in military detente, which would yet more effectively aid the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference--and that the gates of mutually beneficial and equal cooperation be opened yet more widely, as was documented by the positive results of this year's session of the European Economic Commission and by the convocation of an all-European congress on environment.

Bilateral Relations in the Service of Mutual Trust

By developing bilateral relations, we are trying in all possible ways to contribute to detente. We are of the opinion that more frequent meetings of the representatives of the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act serve to further its creative regeneration and enrichment by offering new, peace-creating impetuses.

The realization that developing bilateral relations contributes to detente--also magnified by the specifics of our geographic position, as well as objective possibilities--has given us the opportunity to normalize the microclimate of relations in central Europe, particularly with our Western neighbors.

In our relations with the FRG--proceeding from the bilateral political assessment based on the joint declaration signed by President Gustav Husak and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during last year's official visit by the our head of state to Bonn--we are involved in the practical development of concrete mutual relations. We are also profoundly interested in seeing that these mutual relations continue to develop positively and smoothly in the future.

With neighboring Austria, having long-range stability in mind, we have been constructively resolving all problems confronting us. The resumption of relations based on good-neighborliness was successfully resolved by the visit of Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to our country last March. The results of this visit are now being creatively projected into bilaterally beneficial cooperation.

Thus, for the first time since the founding of our independent state--that is, after more than 60 years--we have fully normalized relations with all our neighbors, including those whose social systems differ from ours. This is something that had not been successful even when differences did not exist. This is our active contribution to a peaceful reconstruction of conditions in central Europe.

In this connection I would like to note that we are also increasingly and actively enriching the process of detente by expanding mutually beneficial cooperation with many other European countries. As a CEMA member, an organization which this year will celebrate 30 fruitful, peaceful and constructive years, we are actively deepening our all-round cooperation with the Asian, African and Latin American countries. Our warm sympathy and constructive support goes to their efforts to consolidate political independence to achieve economic independence and to create just international economic relations that will insure their economic and social development, in other words, relations that will be a model of equal, democratic and mutually advantageous cooperation among all states with different social systems.

We welcome the results of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries, held in Havana recently. The summit was further testimony that the source of this movement's strength and efficacy lies in its unity when defending the just cause of nations fighting for liberation from political, economic and social oppression, and in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, for disarmament, detente, and against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

To Make Place for the People's Republic of Cambodia in the United Nations!

Mr Chairman,

Peace and security in the world are not being undermined by feverish armament alone. The hotbeds of tension and old and new conflicts in various parts of the world are also producing a serious inflammation in the organism of detente.

Our people and government--like all peace-loving mankind--have emphatically condemned the aggression against Socialist Vietnam, whose initiators--at sharp variance with the UN Charter and international law--have tried and are still trying to elevate "military lessons" to a norm of behavior among states.

From this high rostrum we again express our firm support for the people of Vietnam, Laos and People's Cambodia, who--after so many years of destructive, aggressive wars--vitally yearn for peace and strive for a tranquil construction of a just and peace-loving society.

We regard the recognition of the so-called full powers of the representatives of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Cambodian nation--a regime historically unique by its policy of genocide toward its own people--to be highly regrettable. This decision is at variance with the spirit and aims of this world organization, it is undermining its authority and prestige, and is absolutely at variance with political reality. Our principled position is quite unambiguous. Cambodia's place in this organization must be taken by representatives appointed by the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Cambodia, which is the legal government of that country and the only one capable of fulfilling the duties of a UN member-state.

Also, attempts to internationalize the nonexistent so-called Cambodian question and thus interfere--at variance with the UN Charter--in the affairs of the People's Republic of Cambodia, do not serve the interests of the Cambodian people, peace and security of the nations of Southeast Asia or the UN mission.

Equally resolutely we oppose the attempts to misuse the artifically provoked and propaganda whipped-up problem of the so-called Vietnamese refugees for political and anti-Vietnam oriented goals.

We welcome the opening of Soviet-Chinese negotiations on normalization of their relations. This can be of benefit not only to the two countries, but also to peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

We continue to be concerned about the state of affairs in the Middle East. From one day to the next it becomes clearer that the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel and the attempts to avoid a settlement corresponding to the legitimate interests of all nations of this crisis region might have the gravest consequences.

Therefore, we stress again that in the stormy whirl of the contradictory events in the Middle East only one comprehensive solution has the hope of success: The withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967 and insuring the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to establish their own state, as well as the right of all countries in this region, Israel not excepted, to an independent and secure existence.

We are convinced that even the burning problem of Cyprus cannot be resolved in any other way but on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus.

We also support the efforts of the DPRK for a peaceful, democratic unification of Korea, and demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the southern part of the country.

We resolutely reject the new attempts of the colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa to preserve and postpone their objectively inevitable liquidation. We actively, effectively and systematically support the struggle of the nations in southern Africa for freedom and independence. [paragraph continues]

We express our solidarity with the Southwest African People's Organization, the sole and legal representative of the people of Namibia. We proclaim our full and all-round support for the only real representative of the people of Zimbabwe--the Patriotic Front. We are in favor of a comprehensive intensification of the struggle against apartheid, including uncompromising economic sanctions in accordance with the UN Charter's Chapter 7, which should finally force the regime of the Republic of South Africa to respect the United Nations. We will continue to strive for the organization to make use of all its authority and prevent the racists' destructive attacks on the neighboring states which continue with impunity.

Mr chairman,

It is obvious that there is no need to repeat from this rostrum the well-known truth that if we want something to rot, all one has to do is to stand idly by. The rest will come by itself. Therefore, in the struggle against the erosion and devaluation of the already achieved values of peace and world security we intend to unrelentingly and with all our strength contribute to the common, effective search for new ways to further peace and world security.

This is especially important since the time is ripe for new initiatives: To exclude the possibility of the rise of a new apocalypse;

To achieve, despite all obstacles, great projects of peace, detente and cooperation;

To create the history of today, written for a peaceful tomorrow.

In such a way, the United Nations--this irreplaceable world forum--will fulfill the hopes invested in it by all peace-loving mankind, in order to strengthen the foundations on which the project of international peace and security is growing.

Thank you, Mr.Chairman.

KURKOTKIN-LED SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD022004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Army Gen Semen Kurkotkin, deputy minister of defense, arrived in Prague today to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Kukla operation. The delegation, which also includes Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, and Maj Gen Mikhail Goglev, chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Group, was received this evening by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

KABRHELOVA MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR

LD021812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, yesterday received Nguyen Tien Thong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a friendly conversation, they exchanged information on the topical tasks of the Czechoslovak Union of Women and the Union of Vietnamese Women.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CARTER'S SPEECH ON CUBA

DW021353 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 2 Oct 79 DW

[Text] As has been reported already, U.S. President Carter last night gave a television address commenting, among other things, on the ratification of the SALT II treaty and other aspects of U.S. foreign policy. Listen in this connection to the following commentary by Dr Knut Henssler:

The speech by President Carter that was broadcast throughout the entire United States had been looked forward to with suspense for days. Prior to the speech there not only had been a far-reaching anti-Soviet campaign carried out by the U.S. mass media, there had been most of all, massive attempts by the country's conservative politicians to link the impending ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate with the stationing of Soviet soldiers in Cuba.

As is known, these military instructors have been on the Caribbean Island for 17 years already, but this fact in no way prevents certain U.S. circles from using their existence to now call into question the important SALT II agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In view of this, dear listeners, last night's speech by President Carter is of significance because it must obviously be considered as the comment on this problem by the highest U.S. representative. I believe that two aspects of this speech must be stressed in particular. First of all, Carter dealt extensively with SALT II, the importance of this agreement and the (?dangers) that could result for the United States if Washington fails to ratify the treaty. Carter termed the agreement the most important step ever made to control nuclear arms. He said further: I came to the conclusion that the presence of Soviet soldiers in Cuba is no reason for a return to the cold war. Confrontation would satisfy the emotions of some people for a couple of days or weeks, but it would be harmful for the national interest and the security of the United States. The greatest danger for us, added the President, would be the collapse of our efforts aimed at preserving peace together with the Soviet Union and at avoiding the danger of nuclear war. The best way to preserve peace would be to continue the policy of the past 2 decades in this situation as well. In this connection Carter urged the Senate again to ratify the SALT II agreement.

Yet, my listeners, the speech of the U.S. President was not free of contradictions. He linked this actually clear statement in support of the SALT II agreement and detente with conditions that would work against the policy of detente because such a policy ought to include efforts aimed at military detente. The President, and this brings me to the second aspect of his speech, simultaneously announced a whole package of measures that ought to be taken in order to cope with the political and military presence of the Soviet Union, as he put it. This would include reinforcement of the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean. The capacity of a so-called American emergency unit is to be further reinforced, a unit that is supposed to take action anywhere in the world.

Particularly in the Caribbean area, in the words of the President, the United States is to show more military muscle than before. A military action unit is supposed to be set up especially for the Caribbean area, a unit to be stationed at Key West, Florida.

In addition, 1,500 marines will be sent to Guantanamo, the U.S. military base on Cuba, where 6,000 U.S. military personnel are stationed already. And eventually, said Carter, U.S. maneuvers will take place regularly in the entire region around Cuba.

So all in all it is an effort to demonstrate military strength particularly in the Caribbean area. Observers in the meantime speak of a further attempt by the United States aimed at stopping the anti-imperialist developments that are taking place in many Latin American countries.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION FOR PARTY-STATE OFFICIALS

AU020846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Cordial Meeting at the Soviet Embassy"]

[Summary] "Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, gave a dinner on Friday [28 September] in honor of the GDR delegation to the 'GDR friendship and culture days in the USSR. Participating were Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture; Ursula Ragwitz, department head in the SED Central Committee; Carl-Heinz Schulmeister, first secretary of the GDR culture union; Hermann Kant, chairman of the GDR writers union; Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Kurt Thieme, secretary general of the German-Soviet Friendship Society."

During the meeting Petr Abrasimov and Kurt Hager stressed the significance of cultural relations between the GDR and the USSR and expressed the conviction that the forthcoming "GDR friendship and culture days in the USSR" will become a worthy display of the cultural and artistic achievements of the GDR. "The dinner took place in a cordial atmosphere."

SOVIET FORCES PAY TRIBUTE TO GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

Leaders in Attendance

LD022052 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Potsdam--The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany paid tribute to the GDR's 30th anniversary at a festive meeting in Wuensdorf, Potsdam Bezirk, on Tuesday. In the presence of USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, and the supreme commander of the Soviet group, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, generals and officers of the supreme command of the group, as well as members of the Wuensdorf garrison, endorsed the close alliance between the USSR and GDR, their parties, peoples and armies. Among the prominent guests were SED Politburo members Joachim Herrmann, Col Gen Erich Mielke and Alfred Neumann. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 2 October carries a similar report which notes that Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, also attended the celebration.]

Ambassador Abrasimov described the GDR's 30th anniversary as an event of international importance. The GDR today was one of the strong protectors of European security, he said.

Herrmann Address

LD030730 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a 2 October meeting in Wuensdorf sponsored by the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, the members of the Group of the Soviet Armed Forces in Germany and the GDR people are linked by the closest of ties. This is shown by the many encounters and meetings which are taking place on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in all garrisons, formations and units. They are moving manifestations of the unshakable friendship between the CPSU and the SED, between our state and peoples--impressive evidence of the brotherhood of arms between the Soviet Army and our National Peoples Army.

We are still under the impact of the visit by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership to units of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary. With their high fighting morale and battle preparedness the soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals of all services concerned demonstrated that the Soviet Army is a sure shield of peace and the achievements of the countries of our community of socialist states, an invincible obstacle for all those forces which under the hypocritical slogan of a threat from the East, in the pursuit of hegemonistic plans, today seek to heat up the arms race and fan the flames of war.

As in the past so they will in future be kept in their place by the strength and might of socialism. Even so vigilance is needed. Our socialist community will continue constructively and still more vigorously the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, in cooperation with all realistically minded forces. At the same time we know how to protect our achievements against any imperialist provocation.

Dear Soviet friends, we are now looking forward with great pleasure to the visit by the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, our friend and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who will come to the GDR on an official friendship visit at the head of a Soviet party and state delegation. As Comrade Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov has already pointed out, this visit will undoubtedly produce fresh fruitful results for the further deepening of the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the GDR, for the strengthening of our cooperation in all spheres, especially by the forthcoming signing of the program of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for the period until 1990. We are certain that on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October, 1975, a new, higher level of cooperation will thereby be initiated for the benefit of our two states and peoples, in the interest of our entire socialist community.

Comrades, the working people of our country will celebrate the anniversary of their socialist fatherland with good results to their credit. By their efforts and hard work they have in socialist competition created the prerequisites for the further purposeful implementation of our social policy program. New houses, schools, kindergartens and many other things are evidence of this. We shall resolutely continue this policy of safeguarding the peoples material and cultural living standard and increasing it step-by-step, by high output and by making use of all possibilities to raise labor productivity.

Already many working people have undertaken new commitments by which they will continue the socialist competition beyond the anniversary. They set themselves increasingly higher targets for their contributions to the strengthening of the GDR. In this way we translate into reality the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Ninth SED Congress, the program of our party. The GDR will consistently pursue the path of the socialist revolution which will lead it to the communist future. The SED has always seen itself as a detachment of the international workers movement. It will continue to do everything so that the great idea of friendship and brotherliness with the CPSU and the USSR is firmly rooted in the hearts and minds of the working people and will continue from generation to generation. In this spirit, dear comrades, long live the indestructible friendship between the CPSU and the SED; long live and flourish the fraternal cooperation between the Soviet people and the GDR people; long live the glorious armed forces of the USSR and the brotherhood in arms between the Soviet Army and the National Peoples Army; long live the 30th anniversary of the socialist GDR. [applause]

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD031104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Cuban party and government delegation led by Pedro Merit Prieto, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and member of the Council of State, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Werner Krolikowski, member of SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD022023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1813 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, will attend the festivities in Berlin for the GDR's 30th anniversary. He was invited by the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FISCHER VISIT TO UN

Anniversary Reception

LD021430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0254 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York--The president of the 34th UN General Assembly, Salim Ahmed Salim, (Tanzania), and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, were guests at a reception given by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer last night at UN headquarters on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary. Also present were foreign ministers and heads of permanent UN missions of socialist, nonalined and capitalist member states of the world organization. In talks with Foreign Minister Fischer they expressed a desire for a further development and deepening of relations with the GDR.

Meetings With Delegation Heads

LD021435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York--At the start of the third working week of the 34th UN General Assembly, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met further heads of delegations of UN member states for talks. Yesterday he had a detailed exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East with Jordanian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran. The two sides said that the standpoints of Jordan and the GDR with regard to a solution of the problems in the Middle East are close.

A cordial meeting between Oskar Fischer and the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Salim Salih Muhammad, centered on the discussion of further steps for the development of relations between the two friendly states.

The present state of relations between the GDR and Turkey was discussed during a meeting which Oskar Fischer had on the same day with his Turkish opposite number Gunduz Okcun. The ministers expressed the unanimous view that since their last talk a year ago in New York, relations between the two states have developed satisfactorily. This was also evidenced by the recent successful visit by a Turkish parliamentary delegation to the GDR.

The GDR foreign minister also had cordial meetings with the head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly, Lyudmila Zhivkova, the acting foreign minister of Laos, Khamphai Boupha, and with the deputy foreign minister of Vietnam, Phan Hien.

HONECKER PRAISES GOOD RECORD OF ATHLETES

LD291714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the Central Executive of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association [DTSB] led by its president, Manfred Ewald, in Berlin today. They presented Erich Honecker with a report of the DTSB Central Executive on the results of the socialist sports organization's competition, "Sports Relay GDR 30."

Manfred Ewald thanked the GDR party and state leadership and Erich Honecker personally for the constant support and encouragement extended by them to physical culture and sports. All sportsmen and women, officials, trainers and coaches, referees and umpires, sports scientists and doctors regarded it as an obligation to justify the confidence of the party of the working class by good work. Ewald reported that the objective of the sports relay to increase the effectiveness and influence of the socialist sports organization and to enlist increasing numbers of citizens for organized sports activities had been achieved, including the aim of raising DTSB membership to 3 million.

The report shows that 700,000 members of the DTSB are active as elected and honorary officials, trainers, umpires and referees. The number of citizens who received the badge "ready for work and the defense of the homeland" has risen year by year. By 1979, 2.01 million adult citizens had qualified.

Leisure sports activities have been purposefully extended and improved. In 1979, many millions of working people took part in 155,100 sports festivals and meetings for hiking, jogging and swimming.

A major part in the development of children's and young people's sport was played by the Spartakiad movement. The Seventh Children's and Youth's Spartakiad was a highlight in preparations for the GDR's anniversary at which the young sportsmen gave renewed evidence of their proficiency and close ties with their socialist fatherland.

In the three decades of the GDR's existence, GDR sportsmen and women have won 92 Olympic gold medals, 94 silver and 86 bronze medals. They have also successfully represented their republic by winning 753 world and European championships.

In the course of a gathering which took place in a cordial, openminded atmosphere, well-known sportswomen and sportsmen like Ruth Fuchs, Bernd Drogan, Karin Buettner-Janz, coaches, trainers and officials spoke of their social and sports activities.

Erich Honecker thanked them warmly. "The good record is an impressive reflection of the great efforts of DTSB members in their daily work, in studying and in their sports activities for the worthy preparation of this outstanding event in our people's history," he said. "At the same time, it is living proof of the purposeful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, of the close ties of the sportswomen and sportsmen with our party and our socialist fatherland. For this I want to extend the cordial thanks and appreciation of the Central Committee to all sportswomen and sportsmen, coaches and trainers, umpires and referees, sports scientists and doctors, and executives and committees of the DTSB."

Honecker emphasized that during the 30 years of the GDR's development, profound changes have taken place in the field of sports. It could rightly be said that workers' and peasants' power wrought a fundamental change in the conditions of development, social function and field of activities of physical culture and sport. The results of this transformation were farreaching. From overcoming the bourgeois class barriers and privileges in sport and the creation of a genuine people's sport movement under the leadership of the working class, they have extended from safeguarding the right of all citizens to participate in physical culture and sport to the establishment of socialist forms of organization, the training and further training of sports cadres and the constant improvement of material conditions. Thus stable foundations had been layed for deploying the advantages of socialism for the good of the people in this field.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the aid given by Soviet sports and the creative use made of its time-tested experience. The firm friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community was an important guarantee for further advance in the future.

Honecker stressed that since the GDR's foundation, physical culture and sport has grown impressively in breadth, variety and efficiency. The significant progress in children's and young people's sport has been striking. Sport has its firm place in the life of the young, for it strengthens their bodies, stimulates the desire for achievement, zest for living and the development of the personality. Sport is of great value for the communist education of the young generation.

Apart from the obligatory sports activities at the education centers where the children acquire fundamental training in many forms of sport, sports activities outside school hours have increased in extent and quality. As an essential form of the development of children's and young people's sport in breadth and the promotion of gifted youngsters, the Spartakiad movement has embraced hundreds of thousands of young people.

In addition, millions of people have had an opportunity to take part in physical culture and sports activities in the interest of their health and well-being. This has not been of insignificant importance for the further development of the socialist way of life.

Honecker described the joint activities of the DTSB with the education authorities, the FDJ and its Pioneer organization, the FDGB and the other social and state forces for the development of physical culture and sport as an important prerequisite for further progress. The DTSB had developed into a strong social force with a current membership of over 3 million. The fine record of GDR sport would be unthinkable without the unselfish and mainly honorary work of the officials, coaches and trainers, referees and umpires of the DTSB.

The successful development of our competitive sports fills us with satisfaction and pride, Honecker declared. He drew attention to the Olympic games. At the beginning of the fifties, Bonn's presumption of sole representation and intervention prevented the lawful participation of our sportsmen in the Olympic games. Barely two decades later, the GDR's Olympic teams had achieved a good position in the Olympic contest among the world's leading sports nations. These achievements of competitive sport are closely connected with the growing international pretige of our socialist state.

The many fine performances of our sportsmen and sportswomen at this year's world and European championships are a renewed expression of their steadfast striving for outstanding performances. We are firmly convinced that our athletes will give of their best again at the 1980 Olympic winter games and the Olympic summer games in Moscow in order to represent our socialist fatherland worthily, Honecker said.

He said: "Our party has always done everything to insure that the DTSB can fulfill its role as the initiator and organizer of sport in our country. This will remain so in the future. Our sports organization has lived up to this trust with magnificent results and achievements. It has played an active part in fashioning our socialist fatherland. The program adopted at the ninth congress of our party opens up farreaching prospects for social development in the GDR, including physical culture and sport."

TISCH: CURRENT SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO BE MAINTAINED

LD021934 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts of speech by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch at ceremony to distribute FDGB membership cards to 200 apprentices at the VEB Automobilwerk Sachsenring in Zwickau; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The leading power in our state, the SED, has always acted according to the principle: Trust the youth and give them responsibility. Our youth has always proven that it is worthy of this trust and responsibility. This is true everywhere in our country, including here, in the automobile works.

It is with great love and responsibility that we all approach the solution of our tasks, and for us this is proof that here in your enterprise the policies of the 8th and 9th party congresses and the policy of our 10th plenary meeting have been understood and are being implemented in everyday life.

And when this morning we had a discussion with a youth brigade, and listened to them telling us what they are achieving, what their position is in socialist life, then I must say that it is a pleasure indeed to be aware of what we have achieved in 30 years of socialist labor. This moves us and we shall continue to fulfill our tasks in the future.

We will continue to adhere to the main task of a unified set of economic and social policies, and we will permit no cuts to be made in it. This means that we will adhere to our large-scale housing program, to maintaining stable prices for basic foodstuffs and services, to preserving low rents and fares, and to the further expansion of the health service and education. [applause]

GRUENEBERG OPENS DAIRY CATTLE STATION

LD201458 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Here is a report by Helmut Strich from Blankenfelde where a new dairy cattle station was put into operation in the presence of Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

[Grueneberg--begin recording] Three decades of successful development of the German Democratic Republic are also 30 years of successful agricultural policy of our party. They are three decades of steady consolidation of the alliance between workers and peasants. Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, GDR agriculture has received a great stimulus. Out of the individual-farmer agriculture of the 1950's there has developed an intensive, productive, socialist agriculture, which according to plan and gradually on the path of cooperation [remainder of sentence indistinct].

From 1959 to 1978 the output of vegetable products was doubled, animals for slaughter increased 9.5 times, milk 5.5 times, and eggs, 22 times. These achievements are the work of generations of cooperative farmers, workers and scientists. It is a good tradition in our society to take important holidays as an occasion to open important national economic projects, like this dairy cattle station. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON EVANGELICAL CHURCH SYNOD IN DESSAU

Cooperation With Socialism

AU271000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Dessau: "Federal Synod of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR; Ready for Responsible Cooperation in Socialism; Bishop Schoenherr: Community Is Live Reality"]

[Summary] "The readiness for 'greater social coresponsibility' was manifested at the Synod of the Federation of Evengelical Churches in the GDR on the weekend."

Referring to Erich Honecker's talks with the church leaderships on 6 March 1978, the report of the church federation's leadership to the body in session in Dessau reads in part: "'There exists no reasonable alternative to the togetherness of people with different concepts of the world in our society and in responsibly fashioning this society.'

"Christians have been called upon to practically cooperate in the socialist society in order to 'constructively and openmindedly seek in solidarity for the good of the whole.'

"Referring to the 30th GDR anniversary, the report appreciates the sociopolitical measures and notes that the GDR has 'made considerable efforts to implement the unity of economic and social policy.' In this context a plea is being made for the 'responsibility of every individual.'"

The church federation leadership refers to the participation in the World Peace Council conference in Berlin and to its most recent talks with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States on disarmament problems in order to promote ratification of SALT II by the U.S. Senate.

The responsible cooperation of Christians and churches in the socialist society was also the main idea at the reception given by Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs, and Dessau's Mayor Thea Hauschild at Mosigkau Castle on the occasion of the synod.

"After Sigfried Wahrmann, the synod chairman, had expressed gratitude for the support by the state organs. Bishop Schoenherr assessed it as a 'live reality' that in the GDR Christians and persons of different opinions are living and working together. 'We have learned that one must go together,' said the chairman of the conference of the Evangelical church leaderships referring to 30 years of the GDR.' It is in that time that this state also has made true its promise when announcing the building of socialism, that economic growth will be used for social and cultural objectives and not for enriching a few. Our state has recognized that the constructive cooperation of the Christians is important, and we have recognized that if we really want to be Christians we must not only have an eye on our own well-being nor even on that of the church, but on the well-being of the entire people. I think that the basis which unites us is large enough. This basis is marked by justice, solidarity and peace. We do not always cherish the same ideas on the implementation of these ideals. But we have an eye for the fact that a world can only survive if it finds its way to peace.'"

Conclusion of Synod

AU272035 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 26 Sep 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed Dessau dispatch: "Steps to Genuine Disarmament: Conclusion of the Synod of the GDR Church Federation"]

[Text] Continuing the detente process and the need for equal, undiminished security of all European states requires dispensing with decisions that encourage an escalation of the arms race. On the basis of this realization the Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR--whose third session of the third legislative period came to an end after 5 days of deliberations in Dessau's Resurrection Church yesterday [25 September]--voiced its concern over reports of imminent decisions concerning the problem of stationing medium-range missiles (the so-called Eurostrategic weapons) in Europe. The synod regards this as a topical challenge for us today, the draft resolution says in part.

With a view to the forthcoming plenum session of the Conference of European Churches (KEK) which in its post-Helsinki consultations has espoused the problem of peace, the synod requests the delegation of the GDR churches to the UN General Assembly to endorse a moratorium which enjoins an adjournment of the decisions concerning the so-called Eurostrategic weapons.

On the last day of the consultations Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr reported on the 4-day consultations between representatives of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR and the member-churches of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States (NCC). Bishop Schoenherr reported on disarmament and the role of churches in the struggle for halting the arms race and against the threat of a worldwide nuclear war. In the joint report adopted in conclusion of the consultations, the members of the two countries' delegations launched an appeal "that their churches and societies should undertake steps that bring them closer to the objective of a genuine disarmament and mutual understanding."

In the plenum and committee session the synod, in addition to the conference report and the reports on the work of the internal mission and the aid service, also dealt with the work of the commissions for the qualifications of laymen and for their training as well as with a number of church projects and church laws. The debate on the recommendations of the Eisenach Conference of delegates which envisage the establishment of a united evangelical church in the GDR in 1981 also was extensively discussed. The Federal Synod approved the tendency underlying the Eisenach recommendations, noted the readiness to continue work swiftly in order to soon achieve results and listed those problems which are of a fundamental importance for a solution concerning the establishment of the new community.

At a press conference on the conclusion of the synod with representatives of the Presidium and the conference of church leaderships Chairman Siegfried Wahrmann assessed the draft resolution on the road to a new community among the evangelical Laend churches in the GDR as an appropriate expression of the differentiated attitude of the participants in the synod. He added it was now difficult to tell whether the swift pace, recommended by the synod, would also permit the observance of the set deadline.

At the press conference Bishop Krusche (magdeburg) termed the talks between the State Council chairman and the executive of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships of 8 March 1978 as a realistic basis in the relationship between the state and church. "We are united in the responsibility for peace which must be independently asserted by everyone of us," the bishop stated and termed this common characteristic the decisive feature with all differences.

BRIEFS

FDGB MESSAGE TO ARAB CONGRESS--The FDGB has reaffirmed its solidarity with with Arab working people and trade unionists. In a greetings message from Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, to the Seventh Congress of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) currently in session in Damascus. Sympathy was expressed for ICATU's efforts to even more closely rally the Arab working people. The message was presented on Wednesday [26 September] by Walter Resch, member of the Federal Executive. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

JAPANESE CHURCH DIGNITARIES' VISIT--A study delegation of Japanese church dignitaries currently visiting the GDR were received by Ulrich Fahl, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CDU Main Executive, for talks at the Otto Nuschke house. Ulrich Fahl briefed the guests on the alliance policy practiced in the GDR and pointed out that the comradely togetherness of the parties and mass organizations is proving its worth in the implementation of the program for growth, prosperity and stability in the spirit of humanism. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 79 p 1 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENT CONTINUES ON CARTER SPEECH ON CUBA

Report on Speech

LD021220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to the opinion of American observers, President Carter in his speech delivered at dawn this morning gave up his earlier extreme position regarding the issue of the Soviet training personnel in Cuba. The President no longer used ultimatum-like formulas and said that the situation provides no reason for returning to the cold war.

Carter devoted almost a fourth of his speech to the SALT II agreement. He urged the Senate to approve the treaty which, as he said, is the most important step ever for restricting strategic arms. He also referred to the fact that Washington's allies are unanimous in supporting the treaty; should the Senate refuse to ratify it, this would have a very alarming effect on them.

Andras Heltai, MTI's Washington correspondent, notes, however, that the President also announced a series of expensive military measures which might be seen as provocative. These included the enhanced military presence of the United States in the Caribbean region, intensified reconnaissance directed against Cuba, and the establishment of a special U.S. military unit in southern Florida.

Relationship to Domestic Politics

LD022056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] How may one assess Carter's speech from the point of view of domestic U.S. politics? Eva Vertes has the following commentary:

Far too little for the hawks and far too much for the doves. This could sum up in one sentence the first U.S. reaction to Carter's dawn speech. As you may have heard in our earlier broadcast, the President of the United States, having composed the preceding events as a dramatic scenario, took a stand on the so-called Cuban issue, which indirectly acknowledged the view of the Soviet Union according to which there are no combat units in Cuba but Soviet military training personnel. Simultaneously, however, he announced quite a few anti-Cuban, provocative U.S. military measures.

The first question is a logical consequent of all the above: If the President were convinced--not for the first time in recent U.S. history--that the intelligence community is once again very wide of the mark and that there is no danger to the security of the United States, then what need could there be for the expensive and dangerous military display of force? Even after the most careful study, Carter's speech leaves the answer wanting.

Let us continue: The President defended the SALT II treaty which he signed, and urged the Senate to keep this agreement, which is extremely important and in U.S. interests, independent of the Cuban issue. Here the second question arises: If the administration itself had not dramatized this issue and if it had not allowed itself to be dragged into the situation which directly led to the current situation, would there now be a need to plead that the SALT II must not be endangered for nonexistent reasons?

The ambiguities and contradictions which one has experienced for a long time have logically led to a special Washington "Catch-22" situation. This has momentarily created a stalemate between the extremists and the moderates, thereby condemning the fate of SALT II to uncertainty.

Apart from all these, but not independently of them, one other familiar thing appears in the Carter speech. It was with the previously mentioned double meaning that the President attempted to prove that once again he wants to be acceptable to the moderates and to those who urge a hard line. This relates politically to his reelection chances.

Campaigning U.S. style is supposed to be a domestic issue--at least that is what it should be. But this is not the first time and probably will not be the last, that we see it become an international issue when foreign policy issues of great importance are subordinated to true or alleged electoral interests.

Commentator on Speech

LD022308 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is Laszlo Pinter with a newsroom comment on President Carter's radio and television speech to the nation on Monday evening:

If one had to evaluate President Carter's speech in one brief sentence, it could be said that his 20-minute speech was confirmation that the trend of rapprochement still prevails in international politics.

President Carter left no doubt that international cooperation and disarmament continue to receive priority. His comments underlined the importance of the SALT II agreement, whose ratification is of primary importance to the United States with special significance to the socialist countries.

Regarding the direct background to his speech--the artificially created campaign about Soviet military instructors in Cuba--President Carter adopted a sober tone, in an attempt to pour oil on troubled water. His most important statement in this context was that this issue is certainly no reason for the United States to return to the cold war. He added, I quote: "A confrontation might be emotionally satisfying for a few days or weeks for some people, but it would be destructive to the national interest and the security of the United States.

This of course also means that, based on the reality of the situation, President Carter refuted those allegations as an anti-Cuba propaganda campaign. He recognized the fact that the Soviet military personnel stationed in Cuba have been and continue to be engaged in a training mission and their presence does not represent the sort of danger to the United States [as heard] and does not change the power relations in the area.

This of course leads us to the question of why this whole campaign was necessary to arouse such passions. The answer most obviously lies in American domestic politics. The president, defending the last remnants of his popularity, feels he also needs the support of certain extremist circles, a fact reflected in his speech.

Although President Carter admitted that the SALT II agreement was the most important step ever taken toward limiting nuclear strategic arms, and although he acknowledged that the presence of a small number of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, a fact known for a long time, represents no danger--despite these realities he also announced a whole range of spectacular, expensive and more or less provocative military actions. American military intelligence activity is to be increased throughout the world; a fulltime Carribbean task force is to be set up in Florida; and Marines are to be sent into the American base in Guantanamo in Cuba.

All these measures clearly indicate that President Carter--even though he knows he has no acceptable alternative to a policy of detente and cooperation--as if spellbound by next year's elections, still does his utmost to win over the hawks of the cold war circles.

FRENCH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 1 OCTOBER

LD021014 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--The French trade union delegation, which had paid a visit to Hungary under the leadership of Georges Seguy, general secretary of the French General Workers' Federation, left Budapest on Monday. Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, had talks with the representatives of the French sister organization; a review was made about the trade union links between the two countries as well as about current issues of the European and international trade union movement.

TRAUTMANN RECEIVES IRANIAN, FINNISH, DPRK ENVOYS CREDENTIALS

LD022134 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI)--Dr. Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Tuesday 'Abbas Dowlatshahi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the vice-president.

Dr. Rezso Trautmann also received Osmo Tapani Ainola, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the vice-president.

On the same day, Dr. Rezso Trautmann also received Kim Yong-sun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to Hungary, who presented his credentials to the vice-president.

LAZAR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH GREECE

AT021115 Athens NEA PORIA in Greek 30 Sep 79 p 20 AT

[Exclusive Interview with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on "Current Situation in Greek-Hungarian Relations and Prospects for Their Development"--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: How do you assess the present situation and future prospects in Greek-Hungarian relations?

Answer: I can say with satisfaction that as a result of mutual efforts which were exerted in recent years, we have achieved noteworthy progress in all significant aspects of our relations at the interstate level, in economic cooperation and cultural exchanges as well as tourism. Our relations are normal, there are no serious unresolved problems between us. Consequently, I believe that prospects are also encouraging and that there are good possibilities for further progress. We are interested in this and shall do the best we can--bearing in mind mutual benefit--for increasing cooperation between our countries.

Question: What significance does Hungary attach to the Greek prime minister's visit and what results do you expect from it?

Answer: Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis' forthcoming visit to Hungary will be a significant event in the development of our relations. It is awaited with great interest by our people, all the more since this will be the first time the leader of the Greek Government has visited our country.

I believe that Karamanlis' visit will be a good opportunity to assess--beyond the current issues of our relations--future possibilities, define areas of cooperation of mutual interest, exchange viewpoints regarding where and how we can promote a fuller utilization of possibilities so that we may achieve more rapid progress. Undoubtedly, issues of international policy will occupy a significant place in our talks. The exchange of views on the manner in which our governments can contribute to the consolidation of international detente and the slowing of the arms race which endangers humanity's peace will be equally significant. I am convinced that the visit will confirm our expectations and our talks with Karamanlis will give new vitality and new impetus to the development of Greek-Hungarian relations and at the same time contribute to the promotion of the cause of European security and cooperation.

Question: In your opinion, what are the areas in which cooperation between the two countries can develop further?

Answer: Among possibilities that present themselves, I consider especially significant those in the area of the development of economic cooperation. Our trade has shown a dynamic development and last year it surpassed $ 100 million. Taking this into consideration, Greece is already considered an important trading partner. In addition to further increases in trade, in my opinion circumstances are ripe for surpassing the established framework for the exchange of goods and giving greater attention than heretofore to the possibilities which exist for the development of cooperation in production and partnerships as well as cooperation in markets of other countries. In this area too, initial results have been noted and these favorable experiences indicate that it is possible to make faster progress. Of course, the necessary activity is needed for this. The fields in which cooperation offers mutual advantages must be better explored. It is also necessary to eliminate some administrative obstacles that exist on the road of development. On our side, we are ready to do this. In this spirit, it is possible, among other things, to conclude an agreement for the elimination of double taxation. I am sure that should we exert joint efforts and give the necessary encouragement by our governments to industrial and commercial companies, the dynamic progress of our economic relations will continue in the future.

I also consider favorable the prospects for the development of scientific, cultural and educational ties. The classic and the contemporary works of Greek civilization are very well known and are respected in Hungary where interests in them can develp even more. We are certain that the values of Hungarian literature and art can also find understanding and response from the people of your country.

We can also have a promising development in the area of cooperation among educational institutes and publishers as well as in the world of the theater. Consequently, I can state that regarding the expansion of our cultural relations we have taken the first steps, while the implementation of the cultural agreement that we concluded in 1977 guarantees the proper conditions for further development.

Question: On the occasion of the Greek prime minister's visit, what message do you wish to convey to the Greek people?

Answer: First of all, I would like to convey to the people of Greece the frank respect and friendly feelings of the Hungarian people for the Greek people. Personally, I wish the Greek people peace, a happy life and security in the future.

LAZAR RECEIVES CSSR'S ROHLICEK 1 OCTOBER

LD021144 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received in Budapest on Monday Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy prime minister. Present at the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, as well as Vaclav Moravec, Czechoslovak ambassador in Budapest.

PUJA ACTIVITES AT UN SESSION IN NEW YORK REPORTED

Talks With CSSR's Chnoupek

LD021100 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, the head of the Hungarian delegation to the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, met in New York Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. At the discussion held in a warm, comradely, friendly atmosphere a review was made about issues connected with bilateral relations as well as about topics featuring on the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

Meeting With Waldheim, Others

LD021102 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from New York:

On Monday Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, head of the Hungarian delegation at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, called on UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. At the meeting issues featuring on the General Assembly's agenda were surveyed. Present at the meeting was Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent representative to the UNO.

The Hungarian foreign minister met Khamphai Boupha, Laotian acting foreign minister, and then Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Packhariyangkun. The talks covered issues of bilateral relations and questions on the agenda of the General Assembly.

PAPER COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD251806 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)--The Moscow correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG comments on the Soviet-Chinese deputy foreign ministerial talks commencing today. Below, excerpts from the commentary:

"The talks are awaited in Moscow with sober realism free of illusions. The Soviet side is ready for a constructive dialogue and prepared to meet halfway any initiative aimed at easing tensions between the two countries and establishing good-neighbourly relations. It is to be remembered that the Soviet side have even so far done everything possible to prevent further deterioration of the relations, but the Soviet proposals put forward during the last decades have all been turned down by Beijing.

"At the just-beginning descussions about the basic principles of inter-state relations, the Soviet side starts from the fact that a serious and constructive Soviet-Chinese dialogue would not only answer the two peoples' interests, but would also contribute to a prolonged spread of the process of international detente. However, the opening of talks does not evidence in itself that the other side, too, considers itself really interested in imporving the relations. Neither does it mean that the Beijing leadership would give up its great-power, hegemonistic ambitions. It has not escaped the attention of Soviet commentators that the Beijing propaganda has directed fierce attacks at the Soviet Union even in the most recent times. For obvious reasons, the statement of Hua Guofeng, heard at the latest session of China's National People's Assembly, that 'the outcome of the talks depends on whether the Soviet Government is ready to change considerably its stand' is also regarded as an ill omen in the Soviet Union."

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SWITZERLAND--The session of the Hungarian-Swiss Intergovernmental Mixed Committee for Economy and Trade was concluded in Budapest on Friday [21 September]. In addition to trade turnover, it reviewed the results attained thus far in economic, industrial and technical cooperation and possibilities for further development. The protocol on the talks was signed by Istvan Torok, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Cornelio Sommaruga, negotiating ambassador of the Swiss Federal Bureau for Foreign Economy. The head of the Swiss delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. He had talks with Deputy Minister Janos Nagy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with Deputy Minister Janos Szita at the International Economic Relations Secretariat. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ--Workers of the Siofok oil pipeline construction enterprise will lay a pipeline of almost 200 kilometers in souther Iraq. The $8.7 million project will begin in January next year and it will enable the team of designers and constructors--of a high technical standard developed during the construction of the Adriatic and Fraternity pipelines--to take advantage of their skill. It will be a considerable task: In 15 months they will lay, in 11 channels, 24 gasoline, propane-butane and gas pipelines. In October, a preparatory group will go to Iraq to make arrangements for receiving the workers and beginning work. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

WARSAW CITES ZAMYATIN ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD030948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from Czeslaw Berenda in Moscow:

The problem of Soviet troops in Cuba has been invented by short-sighted people for propaganda purposes, stated Leonid Zamyatin, head of International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee in a radio interview. It is of paramount importance to improve the process of detente between the Soviet Union and the United States and not to slow it down with nonexistent problems. Leonid Zamyatin went on to say that the SALT II treaty is needed not only by the Soviet Union but is also needed just as badly by the United States and other countries. The Soviet Union, for instance, does not link the ratification of the treaty with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Okinawa, where there are 60,000 U.S. troops equipped with nuclear and missile weapons aimed at Soviet territory.

Speaking about the Soviet-Chinese talks which have been in progress in Moscow, Leonid Zamyatin stated that the Soviet Union desires good-neighborly relations with China and treats the present talks as important. The future will show what attitude will be adopted by China, said Leonid Zamyatin.

Radio on Carter Speech

LD021900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Last night, Jimmy Carter, the president of the United States, in a television statement devoted to the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba, admitted that the matter does not constitute a concrete or direct threat to the United States. At the same time he maintained that the question generates considerable anxiety by increasing tension in the Caribbean.

President Carter announced the formation of a special Caribbean operational staff in charge of various types of forces and services. TASS, on reporting about it, says that the United States is endeavoring in this case to reactivate gunboat diplomacy in the Caribbean.

In his television statement, President Carter also said that the American military base at Guantanamo, Cuba, will be kept and that the U.S. defense secretary has been instructed to further reinforce resources to make possible a defense of American interests of other regions of the world as well. At the same time Carter said the Soviet military presence in Cuba does not constitute a reason for returning to the cold war and that the policy of confrontation in American-Soviet relations would, in the long run, be disastrous to the national interests of the United States.

Referring to the American-Soviet SALT II agreement, Jimmy Carter said that he still appeals to the Senate to ratify it, adding that its rejection would be a serious blow to peace and international security.

POPE JOHN PAUL II RECEIVES EMIL WOJTASZEK AT UNITED NATIONS

LD022242 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, 2 Oct, PAP--During his visit today in the headquarters of the U.N. Pope John Paul 2nd received at an audience Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek, who is leading the Polish delegation at the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Present were secretary of state of the Holy See, Cardinal Casaroli and permanent representative of Poland at the U.N., Ambassador Henryk Jaroszek.

GIEREK-LED DELEGATION INVITED TO GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD012236 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct, PAP--Invited by the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, a Polish People's Republic delegation, headed by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, will take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, to take place in Berlin on October 6-7.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SFRY

LD021106 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct, PAP--A delegation of National Unity Front, headed by the front's All-Poland Committee's Deputy Chairman Wit Drapich, returned from a visit to Yugoslavia.

The Polish delegation informed the hosts about current problems in the work of the front and learned about the methods of work of the Socialist Union of the Working People of Yugoslavia, a mass socio-political organization affiliating over million [as received] members. It was stated that the cooperation between the front and the union is developing positively. The sides expressed the view that constructive cooperation between those socio-political organizations is positive contribution to further development of relations between the two socialist states and serves the cause of bringing Poland and Yugoslavia closer together.

CYPRUS GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN VISITS, TALKS HELD

LD022246 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--Press spokesman of the Cypriot president and government, general director of the Press and Information Bureau Militiadhis Khristodhoulou has been staying in Poland. With Polish press spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek he discussed cooperation between the Polish and Cypriot Government press information services.

The Cypriot guest was received by Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek and held a meeting with the staff of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Press, Culture and Scientific Cooperation. He also held talks in the Polish Press Agency (PAP) and the Polish INTERPRESS agency.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES FRENCH WAR VETERANS DELEGATION

LD021448 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Oct, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received the Secretary of State of War Veterans of the French Republic Maurice Planier. The subject of the talks were questions connected with the implementation of programme of Polish-French inter-war veterans cooperation, particularly in the sphere of commemorating and popularizing the history of joint struggles of Poles and Frenchmen against the Nazis. They stressed the need to further deepen cooperation between war veterans departments and organizations in both countries as a factor in consolidating Polish-French friendship as well as the cooperation of the two countries in the interest of the world peace.

Minister of war veterans, General Mieczyslaw Grudzien took part in the meeting. Present also was Ambassador of France Serge Boidevaix. The French delegation today visited the Child Health Centre--the most beautiful monument devoted to the memory of the youngest war victims--children murdered by the Nazis in the years 1939-45.

The host, chairman of the Council for the Protection of the Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom, Minister Janusz Wieczorek acquainted the guest with the clinics commissioned this year. Minister Plantier also met a group of Polish war veterans who fought against the Nazis on all fronts of World War Two.

WARSAW ON PROBLEMS FACING WORLD RADIO CONFERENCE

LD292050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We radio workers have been following news about the World Administrative Radio Conference [WARC] with particular interest. It is essentially a question of life for us. With the participation of delegations from the whole world, the WARC debates are taking place in Geneva. The aim of the conference is to redistribute radio frequencies among individual countries. The new distribution will be binding until the end of this century.

One cannot say that the discussion has brought speedy decisions. After 4 days of haggling the chairman of the conference was elected. He is Argentine Minister of Telecommunications Roberto Severin. Developing countries maintain that at the previous conference, which was held in 1959, the governments of highly industrialized countries grabbed for themselves 95 percent of the frequency range. Delegates from Colombia and six other equatorial states demand the recognition of their right to outer space over their countries. They maintain that this space, where satellites are located in stationary orbits, is their natural resource. However, the Colombian proposal has no chance of majority support.

RADIO, TV OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN TANZANIA FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD291142 Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Committee for Polish Radio and Television, Maciej Szczepanski, now on a tour of African countries, has arrived in Tanzania at the invitation of that country's information minister, Sepetu.

Their talks concerned cooperation between the broadcasting networks of the two countries, exchange of programs and the vocational training of Tanzanian staff in Poland. Also raised was the possibility of Polish participation in the establishment and organization of Tanzanian television.

GIEREK VISITS PILOT MINE IN LUBLIN COAL BASIN

LD021055 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, went on a working visit this afternoon to Bogdanka where the first pilot coal mine of the Lublin coal basin, now being created, is under construction. Edward Gierek, who has devoted much attention to the basin since its conception, reviewed progress at the mine.

The visit of the distinguished guest to the Lublin region had ended.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES GUIDELINES FOR CONGRESS, OTHER ISSUES

LD022304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today examined the draft guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress on the further growth of socialist Poland, on the development of the Polish nation, prepared by a working (?group) set up by the congress commission. It was decided to put the draft guidelines before the congress commission for discussion.

The Politburo also heard about the course and results of the visit by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to the Kingdom of Belgium. Approving the adopted decisions, the Politburo stressed that they will contribute to the further development of multilateral relations linking Poland and Belgium and will also be a contribution by both countries to deepening the process of detente and the implementation of the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Politburo was informed on the course of the all-party social deed and highly assessed the results of the self-sacrificing work of the several million (?participants). The party deed, which took place for the seventh time, has become proof of the strengthening of the party's force and values, an important factor in the ideological-political preparations for the Eighth PZPR Congress and an expression of the involvement and conscious discipline of party members and candidate members. The broad participation of nonparty people and of members of the allied parties in the deed proved their loyalty to the party in work for the good of the country. Thanks to the deed, new and lasting values serving society have arisen.

The Politburo expressed sincere thanks to all members and candidates of the PZPR, members of the allied political parties--the ZSL and the SD--and members of youth organizations and nonparty citizens for their participation in the party deed.

The next item on the agenda was an examination of a report by the minister of science, higher education and technology on the preparations for the new academic year, 1979-80. A good state of preparation of universities was ascertained from the organizational viewpoint and as regards bases. In the summer, 350 educational and social buildings were renovated and student hostels and canteens were provided with essential installations. New educational and social investments are also being implemented. Up to the end of 1979, 43 educational and social buildings are to be commissioned. They will contribute to an improvement in conditions for learning and student living conditions.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER STARIBACHER

AU021131 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Dr Josef Staribacher, Austrian federal minister of commerce, industry and trade, who is attending the proceedings of the fourth session of the Joint Romanian-Austrian Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation currently being held in Bucharest.

During their talk, the sides examined the current stage and prospects of Romanian-Austrian economic relations, and emphasized with satisfaction their positive evolution within the general framework of bilateral relations. Stressing the continuous increase in commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, in accordance with the agreements concluded at summit meetings, the sides highlighted the increasing possibilities offered by the two countries' economies along this line, and for developing cooperation in third markets.

The two sides emphasized the importance of the current session of the Joint Romanian-Austrian Governmental Commission for establishing fresh measures designed to diversify and expand the bilateral economic cooperation, and for securing mutually advantageous and balanced exchanges.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

VERDET RECEIVES GDR'S WEISS ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU022106 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today recieved Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of his country's side in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR. During the meeting, the sides expressed satisfaction with the upward course of relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples in the spirit of agreements reached during meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

The sides also emphasized the joint desire to develop and diversify those relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interst of the cause of international peace and security.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES VACATIONING ROMANIAN OFFICERS

AU021634 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Xu Xiangqian, CCP Central Committee Politburo member, vice premier of the PRC State Council and minister of national defense, has received a group of Romanian generals and officers who are vacationing in the PRC and who are led by Maj Gen Dr Alexandru Popescu.

During the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of Romania and China.

RCP CONGRATULATIONS TO GUATEMALA LABOR PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU011845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Message of congratulations from the RCP Central Committee to Guatemalan Labor Party on latters' 30th anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT]:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PGT, we want to convey to you a message of friendship and militant solidarity, warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your struggle to defend and consolidate the country's national independence and to promote the basic interests of the masses and the triumph of the ideals of social progress and understanding among peoples.

We take this opportunity to reassert our conviction that the relations of cooperation and friendship established between our parties will further develop, in the interests of expanding mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries and peoples and the unity of all anti-imperialist forces of the world and in the interests of the cause of international peace and security.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

IONITA RECEIVED BY BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADERS

AU021636 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] British Labor Party leader James Callaghan and Ron Hayward, party secretary general, have received Ion Ionita, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, who is participating in the Labor Party annual conference in Brighton.

On this occasion, a message of greetings was extended to the Labor Party leadership on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with best wishes for success in the progress of the conference proceedings.

James Callaghan and Ron Hayward asked the Romanian guest to convey thanks for the greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and best wishes for health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

VERDET RECEIVES BULGARIAN SUPPLY MINISTER MLADENOV

AU022112 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today received Yordan Mladenov, minister of supply and state reserves of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is visiting our country. The sides noted the good Romanian-Bulgarian relations and stressed the opportunities for expanding those relations, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

BURTICA MEETS WITH FORMER COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

AU022049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/10/1979--Questions related to the economic relations between Romania and Colombia were approached by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Senator Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, ex-president of the Colombia Republic. During the interview on October 2 they examined also the possibilities to expand the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Senator Alfonso Lopez Michelsen met the same day Mihai Dalea, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. They highlighted on the occasion the good relations between Romania and Colombia, the joint wish for their friendship to develop continually.

The Colombian senator pays a visit to Romania together with his wife at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

COMAN CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU011848 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the Hungarian People's Army, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Hungary.

On the same occasion, Hungarian military and air attache to Bucharest Joszef Lukacs met with cadres and pupils of the "Aurel Vlaicu" military school for active aviation officers, while Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Rajnai attended a meeting at a Romanian military unit.

The participants in the above meetings viewed a photo exhibition and documentary moves on the life and activities of the Hungarian People's Army.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KURTOVIC-LED SAWPY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Verdet

AU281436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government, today received the delegation of SAWPY Federal Conference led by Comrade Todo Kurtovic, conference president, which is on a friendly visit in our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged views on developing cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the RCP and the LCY and between the SUF and SAWPY. They expressed their particular satisfaction with the constant upward evolution of relations of friendship, good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation established between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The two sides also reasserted their desire that--within the general development of good relations between Romania and Yugoslavia and in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito--cooperation, contacts and exchange of experience between the SUF and SAWPY should expand in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism. They also discussed certain international matters of common interest and stressed the need for enhancing cooperation between states to the benefit of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Meeting With Pana

AU291450 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/9/1979--The delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, had an interview on September 28 with Gheorghe Pana, member of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, major general of Bucharest, chairman of the Bucharest Municipal Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

On the occasion, the delegation was informed of the preoccupations of the Bucharest Municipal Council of the S.U.F. for the economic, social and cultural development of Romania's capital city. In their turn, the members of the Yugoslav delegation spoke about the concerns of the socialist alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia.

Meeting With Burtica

LD022354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1132 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/10/1979--During the interview in Bucharest on September 29 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, led by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference, highlighted were the broad possibilities of intensifying and expanding the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. Satisfaction was also expressed at the steadily upward course of the Romanian-Yugoslavia relations.

The Yugoslav delegation, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest the same day.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Giosan

AU012008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview on October 1, with the parliamentary delegation of Austria, led by Roland Minkowitsch, member of the People's Party, first vice-president of the Nationalrat of Austria, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, they highlighted with satisfaction the good relations established between Romania and Austria. They also emphasized the positive course of the relations between the parliaments and parliamentarians of Romania and Austria, their role and activity for a better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples, for the development of the collaboration and cooperation in the general efforts for the achievement of security and peace in the world.

Trade Ministers Meeting

AU012014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on October 1, with Josef Staribacher, minister of industry and trade of Austria.

They examined the state of bilateral commercial relations and of the cooperation ventures, noting with satisfaction that the understandings reached during the summit meetings are being successfully fulfilled. Likewise, they stressed the possibilities offered by the national economies of the two countries for the achievement of joint industrial objectives on their markets, and for the promotion of economic exchanges and of cooperation under long-term agreements.

Meeting With Officials, Luncheon

AU022055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/10/1979--Continuing its Romanian visit, the Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Roland Minkowitsch, member of the Austrian People's Party, first vice-president of Austria's Nationalrat, had an interview with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on October 2.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the continuous development of the relations between Romania and Austria, opportunities being signaled out for wider collaboration between the two countries bilaterally and in point of international matters. [passage indistinct]

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly gave a luncheon in honour of the Austrian parliamentary delegation.

During the luncheon, that passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, toasts were raised for good health to presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Rudolph Kirchschlager, for the friendship between the Romanian and the Austrian peoples, for developing collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

RCP-SECRETARY DASCALESCU RECEIVES PCI DELEGATION

AU022058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/10/1979--The joint wish of the RCP and the ICP to further develop and diversify their good relations was expressed during the interview between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the delegation of the Italian Communist Party, led by Chiti Vannino, member of the CC of the ICP.

At the invitation of the CC of the RCP, the ICP delegation pays a visit to Romania for swap of experience and documentation in the sphere of party work. During the interview, the members of the delegation thanked for the possibility offered to get into touch with the activity of the RCP bodies and organizations, with the concerns of communists, of all working people in Romania in meeting the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, and with the way of translating into life the decisions of the RCP.

BULGARIAN PARTY ACTIVIST DELEGATION MEETS WITH CAZACU

AU011847 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On 28 September, Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee received the delegation of BCP aktivists led by Ilia Vulkov, deputy department head at the BCP Central Committee, which has come to our country for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The reception, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Trandafir Cocirla, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

BURTICA RECEIVES U.S. GENERAL ELECTRIC MANAGER

AU022052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/10/1979--The present stage and the perspective of the trade and cooperation relations between Romanian enterprises and American company "General Electric" were reviewed on October 2, during the interview between Cornel Burtica, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Jack S. Parker, deputy chairman of company's Administration Board.

FRENCH CHIEF OF STAFF ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 1 OCTOBER

AU011940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--A French military delegation arrived in Bucharest on October 1, in order to pay an official visit to Romania. The delegation is headed by Army General Guy Mery, chief of general staff of the French Armed Forces.

PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE HAS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU011931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--On invitation by the Romanian Supreme Court, this country is visited by Enrique Fernando, chief justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

The guest had interviews with Justin Grigoras, president of the Supreme Court, and with other heads of the court, which resulted in an exchange of experience on matters concerning the activity of the two institutions.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of the Philippines also visited Arges and Brasov counties.

Meeting With Radulescu

AU022102 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Test] Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, today received Enrique Fernando, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of the Philippines. The sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Republic of Philippines and stressed the particular significance of meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ferdinand Marcos.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU012019 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1921 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--In marking the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, Chen Shuliang, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception on October 1.

The guests included Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and other Romanian officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania also attended.

CAZACU RECEIVES GABONESE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION

AU291455 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 29 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/9/1979--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the Parti Democratique Gabonais, made up of El Hadj Mohammed Mouapa Boetsa and Nyare Nkoge [names as received], members of the Political Bureau, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview that passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the current concerns and activity of the two parties and the wish was expressed to continually develop the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Parti Democratique Gabonais, between Romania and Gabon.

Aspects of the international situation were also approached.

UGLAR MEETS WITH MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU011937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--Iosif Uglar, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of RCP, had an interview on October 1 with the members of the delegation of the Communist Party of Martinique [CPM], led by Jean-Pierre Etille, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPM.

In an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship, they approached questions of joint interest related to the activity of the two parties, expressing the wish to develop in the future too, the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Martinique. The delegation of the Communist Party of Martinique started its visit of study and documentation to Romania on September 20.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU011006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/10/1979--On Monday morning, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Hassan 'Abd an-Nayil, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the conclusion of his mission in Romania.

On the occasion, a talk took place, which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU011945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/19/1979--Romania wishes to develop close relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, based on mutual respect and advantage, showed President Nicolae Ceausescu in his address on receiving the credentials of the new Iranian ambassador in Bucharest. We consider, he further said, that the continued development of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries, on a political, economic, cultural and other planes, as well as the intensification of cooperation between them at the UN, within the Group of the 77 and in the non-aligned movement, as well as in other international forums, accord to the full with the interests of the Romanian and Iranian peoples and equally account for a contribution to the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed also that Romania is deeply interested in the promotion of closest relations with all countries of the world, based on the known principles which she promotes.

In his address made at the ceremony, Ambassador Pourang Baharlu expressed the conviction that the relations between Iran and Romania, which have always been friendly, would develop and consolidate ever more.

During the presentation ceremony, an exchange of sincere greetings was made between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

At the end of the ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially conversed with Ambassador Pourang Baharlu.

AGERPRES REPORTS ROMANIA LIBERA ARTICLE ON CULTURAL INEQUALITY

AU271106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 27 Sep 79 AU

["Cultural Decolonization--Part and Parcel of the New International Order"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 27/9/1979--The Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA carries an article under the above headline, in its September 27 issue, which reads:

Economic and social inequality existing today in the world are pregnantly manifest also in culture. Reality compels us to recognize that the supremacy obtains of great cultural centres which have a big material and financial capacity of purchasing, stocking and preserving cultural values, of attracting talents, like a genuine brain-drain, depriving of treasures and artists the less developed states that are handicapped by their underdevelopment, still deprived of the possibility to have their national cultural patrimony asserted in the world circuit. At the same time, it is toward them that flow plenty of doubtful products of subculture that pollute the conscience, prevent the receptivity to the genuine traditions of national arts and distort the spirits, turning countries and peoples into consumers of pictures of doubtful value, of T.V. shows and books mainly focussing on exacerbated tough relations between individuals. We are witnesses to a process of genuine substitution of cultures. Sham culture, pseudoculture, and that at high prices many a time, is being exported and, for a change, genuine values are purchased for nothing.

Therefore, the Bucharest daily writes, a change is needed in the type of relations among states that should bring about sensible changes in the economic field, with favourable influence as regards also the national cultures and world cultural patrimony. This is what is usually called the cultural side of the new international economic order.

Cultural independence is incompatible with the hierarchization of the cultures in international life.

Taking account of the present realities, Romania understands to vigorously integrate her cultural-artistic values in the world circuit of spiritual assets, pursuing both a better acquaintance of the world with the new Romanian spiritual life and the enrichment of the world patrimony with the products of the Romanian folk and culture, art and literature. At the same time, within the international cultural exchanges, within the circulation of spiritual assets among peoples, Romania takes account of the need for protecting the Romanian people against any kind of modern pollution.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST CONFERENCE--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/9/1979--Study week of the International Touring Alliance [ITA] takes place in Bucharest--Romania's capital city will play host to this important international event over September 24-28, organized by the Romanian Automobile Club. This edition, which is the fifth, will be participated in by 200 delegates representing 25 ITA countries of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The reunion is meant to afford a broad exchange of experience among participants, as regards the main problems of tourism by car. The works will take place in ten specialized commissions. Of the numerous problems to be discussed, outstanding are fuel saving and the situation of the automobile given the energy crisis. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 24 Sep 79 AU]

TITO ADDRESSES WORLD BANK-IMF MEETING IN BELGRADE

AU020952 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Speech by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at the opening session of the annual meeting of governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund at the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade--live]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed delegates and guests; I am very happy to be able to greet you at the beginning of your annual meeting and to warmly welcome you in our country. It is an honor for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a nonalined and developing country, to host this high meeting of representatives of the important institutions of the UN system, which has a very important and responsible place in international economic relations.

Mr President, gentlemen, your responsibility is especially great in the present complex international situation which is burdened by various threats to peace in the world. Although today the danger of a world conflict is undoubtedly smaller, peace and security have not as yet been safeguarded. The democratization of the international political and economic relations has not progressed far. The process of relaxation of international tension has not become a universal process. And until this process extends to all parts of the world and all countries, and until it extends to all spheres and all problems of international relations, the dangers of new conflicts, too, will not be eliminated.

The policy of fait accompli is still present. Force and military interventions are used to insure one's own interests. The rights of peoples to self-determination, their own national political, economic and cultural development are negated and grossly violated. The remnants of colonialism and the racist regimes continue to exist despite the resolute condemnation by the entire world opinion. The arms race continues unabatedly. And this has the most direct negative consequences not only for peace and security in the world but also for development, especially that of the developing countries which are compelled to allot a significant part of their national incomes for their defense. Because of all this we cannot be calm.

It is also clear that there can be no stable and just peace and general progress without a solution of the burning economic problems that affect the vital interests of many countries. Today the unjust international economic relations are becoming to an increasingly greater extent a source of dangerous hotbeds of crisis and conflict. The world economy is experiencing serious and deep difficulties. A slowdown in the economic growth is apparent in the economies of the highly developed and industrial countries. This is also accompanied by a nearly constant increase in unemployment and inflation which exceed acceptable limits. The protectionist restrictions in international trade, the absence of equilibrium in balances of payments and constant currency disruptions are assuming alarming proportions.

These unfavorable trends affect the developing countries especially heavily. Their position in the world economy and international economic relations is constantly deteriorating. The protectionist measures introduced by the developed countries in recent years mainly concern the imports of those goods in which the developing countries have become competitive. As a result of the deterioration of trade conditions for developing countries, about $30 billion flowed into the developed countries in 1978 alone. All this is leading to a further deterioration of the balance of payments relations of developing countries and to an increase of their already large debts.

A large number of developing countries face the danger that the results of their efforts in the past decade will be rendered valueless and that their further development will be halted. For this reason the questions of unjust international economic relations were at the center of attention at the recent conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Havana. It was noted with concern that in the last two decades the gap in the level of economic development between the developed and developing countries has substantially increased and has assumed alarming proportions. It is obvious that the share of the latter in the world production is stagnating. The situation in which the least developed of the developing countries find themselves is a cause for particular concern because they have nothing to export. In fact, it is impossible to say of these countries that they are developing. They are stagnating and are even moving backward. For this reason they are in the greatest need of immediate assistance under conditions as favorable as possible.

At their conference in Havana the nonalined countries, which today represent two thirds of mankind, adopted a number of concrete programs for joint action in the international political and economic sphere. Their aim is to move from a standstill and accelerate the solution of key questions of the world economy and of the contemporary world in general. The present crises in the world economy are a result of the profound disharmonies that primarily originate in the existing system of international economic relations, for, a system which so mercilessly functions to the detriment of developing countries by pushing enormous human and economic potential to the periphery of economic trends, inevitably creates increasingly greater difficulties in the world economy as a whole, including naturally also the economies of the developed countries. The belief that the difficulties faced by developed countries can be alleviated or overcome by shifting them onto the shoulders of the developing countries is shortsighted and dangerous.

We live in times of an increasingly greater interdependence in the world, in the time when problems, too, are mutually linked and conditioned more than ever before. In the same way today new knowledge, technology, production possibilities and the achievements of human intellect in general can no longer stay within the framework of a narrower circle of countries. They seek new areas and must open up new possibilities for the development and unprecedented progress of all countries, for overcoming poverty and backwardness in the world.

This is not only in the interests of the developing countries but also in the interests of the developed countries. This is in the interest of peace and security for all because no one is able any longer to insure his own prosperity if this is not a part of the general progress and of the prosperity of the entire international community. Briefly, the responsibility borne by all of us for the present and the future of the world, the fate of which we all share, must not be neglected.

Of course, international cooperation on new foundations is indispensable for a fuller utilization of the world's creative potentials and for a concentration of efforts on the essential questions of development. This cooperation must be freed from inequalities, subjugation and from the use of force aimed at preserving privileges and at imposing one's own will upon others. The nonalined and other developing countries have always shown their readiness for and vital interest in overcoming the existing difficulties through cooperation on the basis of equality, rather than through confrontation with the developed countries. Unfortunately, this has not met with the necessary understanding on the part of many developed countries. What is more, they have retreated from certain decisions which they had earlier adopted in the United Nations and this especially found expression at the recent UNCTAD session in Manila.

I want to point out in this connection that, even though the expected results have not materialized, up to now the United Nations has already made considerable efforts to gradually change international economic relations. In our opinion, it is most appropriately the task of the United Nations to find generally acceptable solutions for all these as well as other currently important international problems. It must be supported in persisting in these efforts especially now when the strategy of development for the coming decade is being determined.

The construction of a new international economic system is the only way to more rapid progress and prosperity for all, and not only for the developing countries. After all, when the nonalined countries came forward at their fourth conference in Algiers with their concept of a new international economic system, they were guided precisely by its universal significance and character.

But unfortunately we must note that the process of changing the existing economic relations is moving extremely slowly. The results achieved thus far in the negotiations on establishing a new international economic system have been very unsatisfactory. The relations in the financial and monetary spheres, which essentially influence the conditions of economic operations and thereby also the development in the world, are changing expecially slowly. For this reason considerably greater efforts and political readiness and farsightedness are needed in the negotiations on the reform of the international monetary and financial system to insure that it is more in accord with the needs of developing countries and of the world economy as a whole. In this connection I also have in mind more effective mechanisms that will insure a far greater transfer of resources to developing countries. I also have in mind an acceleration of the process of balancing the balances of payments and insuring their fuller role in creating international liquidity. In addition to this it is very important for developing countries to participate as actively as possible in all stages of decisionmaking in these financial-monetary institutions, something which will contribute to making these institutions more democratic and universal.

The meeting of these demands is one of the vital prerequisites for a new international division of labor and for a more just distribution of the fruits of economic and social progress. Great responsibility for implementing these aspirations lies with the nonalined and developing countries. For this reason the nonalined countries reiterated at their sixth summit meeting the orientation toward a strengthening of their mutual cooperation in order to make the best possible use of their potential material and other possibilities.

The SFRY has always worked for constructive and equitable international cooperation on the basis of which new democratic international political and economic relations should develop. Developing its own potentials on the bases of socialist self-management and relying to the maximum on these potentials, Yugoslavia has worked and is working for such international cooperation as rests on solidarity and leads to a unification of efforts for resolving the key problems of the contemporary world, particularly those problems facing the developing countries.

Our efforts for achieving new, just international economic relations act as an impetus on our reality, on our concrete experience in our own country. As you know, Yugoslavia is a multinational country which has inherited an inequality in the economic development. The results we have achieved in our social and economic development, in the strengthening of our unity and cohesion, can be explained very largely by the fact that we have taken maximum account of the interests of each people and nationality, the development of each republic and province, and thus also of the development of our community as a whole.

Mr Chairman, there is no need to recall the fact that the situation in the world economy and international relations at the time when the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were founded in 1944 was completely different that the present one. However, the imperative need for a solidaristic assistance has not been reduced. On the contrary, it is in the interests of all of us that the international financial and monetary system and its basic institutions should be coordinated as soon as possible with the present international situation and with the needs of development that can be expected in the immediate future.

I know that the determination of the concrete contents of a new international economic system in the monetary and financial field is a very complex and responsible process. In cooperation with the nonalined and other developing countries, within the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia is making a contribution to the elaboration of elements for a reform of the system of monetary and financial relations, about which the finance ministers at their first meeting in Belgrade within the framework of the Group of 77 recently made concrete proposals and new initiatives.

When Yugoslavia became one of the 45 founder countries, in 1945, neither the International Monetary Fund nor the World Bank--nor we ourselves--could imagine what scope would be opened with time for bilateral cooperation. As a result of the developing potential of our economy and the cooperation of these institutions with our government, this scope has increased several times.

I can note with satisfaction that the leaderships of these institutions and our government have constantly created and expanded the possibilities for cooperation. This has brought these relations to the present level. As a developing country, Yugoslavia counts on the further promotion of this cooperation, which, as in the past, will be in the interest of both the Yugoslav economy as well as of all institutions and all member countries.

In conclusion, I wish you fruitful and successful work in the search for solutions leading to equality, peace and prosperity and clearing the way toward a happier future for all people and nations of the world. Thank you Mr Chairman. [applause]

REPORTAGE ON TITO ACTIVITIES AT IMF-WORLD BANK CONFERENCE

Reception for Dignitaries

LD022246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Paul Niculescu, deputy premier and minister of finances of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gamani Corea, secretary general of UNCTAD; and David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, in separate visits at the Sava center this morning.

The cordial conversation conducted on these occasions related to topical questions of international economic relations and to cooperation with Yugoslavia.

The talks were attended by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finances; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and others.

Meeting With Conference Leaders

LD021342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the Sava center President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Robert Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, who is chairing the 34th annual assembly of the IMF and World Bank; Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank; and Jacques de Larosiere, executive director of the IMF.

During the cordial conversation they informed President Tito on the activities of these high-ranking institutions within the framework of the system of the United Nations, stressing in particular the successful cooperation with Yugoslavia. At the same time they underlined the exceptional organization, work conditions and accommodation for the several thousand representatives of governments and financial institutions who are taking part in the work of the assembly.

President Tito took advantage of the occasion to extend a welcome to all participants of the conference. The president spoke about the serious nature of the existing economic problems in the world and the need to find solutions through agreement and patient negotiations within the UN framework. President Tito pointed in particular to the difficult position of many developing countries, especially those less developed, and to the need for all of the international community to become involved in order that these countries overcome the difficulties with which they are faced and which stand in the road of their economic ascent. This is very closely linked to the general problem of peace and cooperation in the world and the creation of conditions for general progress.

Indicating the great role and responsibility which lies with the World Bank and IMF in this respect, President Tito added that solutions must be found for this in the interests of everyone. This is possible when the political will for this exists.

In reply to a request from all the guests, President Tito briefly set out the assessments of the recently held summit in Havana, stressing the importance which the nonalined countries attach to the construction of the new international economic order.

The talks were attended by: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Ksente Bogdev, governor of the People's Bank of Yugoslavia; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and other personalities.

Noon Departure

LD021344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A little before 1200 hours President Tito left the Sava center. Following the speech which he made at the opening of the annual assembly of the IMF and the World Bank, Tito had several meetings with eminent participants in this important gathering.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CARTER CUBA SPEECH

Soviet Views

LD022156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2 (TANJUG)--Yesterday's speech of U.S. President Carter on the Soviet military presence on Cuba was negatively (assessed in) Moscow. At the same time Carter's appeal to the Senate to ratify the SALT II was received with understanding in Moscow.

It is assessed here that Washington intends to use the presence of the Soviet military personnel on Cuba to train the Cuban military to activate the armament race, militarize the budget and increase tensions in various world regions. It was also stated that the Soviet Union and Cuba are undertaking nothing that would be directed against the United States.

Belgrade Radio Report

AU021408 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU

[Text] U.S. President Carter has informed the Americans that, as he defined it, a Soviet combat brigade of some 2,000 to 3,000 men, 40 tanks and modern military equipment is stationed in Cuba. President Carter stressed that the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba will neither be a cause for a return to a cold war nor a cause of a new world conflict. The U.S. President announced that he had ordered that measures be taken which, as he said, should reduce the threat to the American Continent. The introduction of increased military and intelligence control of the Cuban area, the formation of special American military forces located on U.S. territory facing Cuba and the engagement of these troops so as to create a balance with the troops on the opposite side are mentioned as the envisaged measures.

AP has learned that in the next few weeks, as part of military maneuvers, Washington will send 1,500 marines to the U.S. military base at Guantanamo in Cuba. The news agency says that this is a part of President Carter's reply to the presence of the Soviet brigade in Cuba and his decision to increase for this reason the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean.

Through a television network, President Carter assured the U.S. nation that he had obtained firm assurance from the Soviet leaders that the character of the Soviet military presence in Cuba would remain unchanged in relation to the 1962 military agreement.

Fidel, Raul Castro Remarks

LD022120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Havana, October 2 (TANJUG)--Concern with the emigratic [as received] background of the "rigged mini-crisis" over the Soviet presence in Cuba and deep resentment of Washington's qualification of Cuba as a "political satellite" are the two main pivots of Fidel Castro's press conference last Friday.

Castro wonders, TANJUG Havana correspondent Rade Vukcevic reports, why is it that, 17 years after the Soviet-U.S. agreement, Carter brings up an old issue in order to create a crisis similar to the "MiG-17" and the Cuban nuclear submarines crisis. Castro specified that Cuba does not have nuclear submarines. He said that it is well known that the U.S.-Soviet agreement established a status quo and that, in keeping with it, "Military Training Centre No. 12" exists in Cuba. Nothing has changed in the camp in the past 17 years. The function and size of the camp remain exactly the same. Why has at this point dust been raised in the U.S. over the matter, Castro asks.

Castro disputed Washington's moral right to discuss this problem at all, the fact being known that the U.S. maintains its bases and troops all over the world.

Within this context, Fidel's brother Raul, defense minister, said in an informal talk with the press after the press conference that there are more U.S. troops in the U.S. base of Guantanamo on Cuba now than the Soviet ones in Cuba as a whole.

Castro sarcastically used the word "satellite" several times. Obviously, this qualification he found difficult to bear and, thus, he said at one moment: "After all, this is an agreement between the Soviet Union and the U.S. Cuba has taken no obligation by this agreement--it is a sovereign country".

Foreign observers in Havana are almost unanimous in evaluating that the White House--first by its economic blockade, then by its constant enmity--has virtually pushed Fidel Castro into the arms of the opposing side. Otherwise, it is obvious now that the Cuban president would be willing under normal conditions for an equal dialogue, to discuss problems with the White House head. However, the question is whether the U.S. now, after two decades of its course like this views its consequences in full light.

KOSOVO DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH RSFSR OFFICIALS

AU021305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] Moscow--Yesterday in Moscow, after returning from its official and friendly visit to Dagestanskaya ASSR, the delegation of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo headed by Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency, had a "long friendly and cordial talk" with Olga Kolchina, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. "The importance of the Kosovo delegation's visit to Dagestan for the further development and deepening of cooperation between this autonomous province and the Soviet autonomous republic within the framework of the entire Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation was emphasized by both sides in the talks. Both sides also stressed the importance of establishing and deepening cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR. They exchanged information on the economic, cultural and general development and especially the constitutional solutions for and position of autonomous provinces in Yugoslavia and autonomous republics in the Soviet Union."

Omar Alijev, deputy chairman of the Dagestanskyaya ASSR Supreme Soviet, participated in the talks on the Soviet side along with representatives of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, accompanied the Kosovo delegation at the talks.

"In the afternoon of the same day the Kosovo delegation held talks at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Cooperation."

TITO HOLDS TALK WITH PRC VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG

LD211542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tara--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and had a long friendly conversation with him.

Vice Premier Wang Renzhong conveyed to President Tito a message from Hua Guofeng, chairman of the PRC State Council, dealing with a number of topical questions of international relations and the Chinese attitudes and activities in that connection. Reference was also made to the latest results in the socioeconomic development of the PRC.

President Tito spoke about the results of the sixth summit of nonalined countries and the further activities of Yugoslavia and other nonalined countries in the realization of the policy of nonalinement, especially within the framework of the UN's work.

The president stressed that nonalined policy and the nonalined movement, as an independent nonbloc factor in world affairs, are seeking solutions which are in the interest of the entire international community. This presupposes constructive cooperation with the other factors in the world, but at the same time also calls for respect for all the fundamental characteristics of nonalinement.

The conversation also dealt with individual problems in international relations and the ways of overcoming them. President Tito stressed the importance of deepening detente as a universal process, which--if it is to be successful--should embrace all problems. all regions and relations between all the countries.

Both sides stressed with satisfaction the successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese friendly relations, imbued with mutual respect and understanding. Stress was also laid on the need for the further all-round promotion of cooperation, especially economic, in the field of agriculture and industry, scientific and other forms.

The conversation was attended by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of the Cabinet of the president of the republic; PRC Ambassador to Yugoslavia Zhou Qiuyei; and others.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON FOUNDING OF ANGLO-YUGOSLAV BANK

LD030147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 2, (TANJUG)--A protocol on the founding of the Anglo-Yugoslav Bank in London was signed at Udruzena Beogradska Banka here today. The founders include two well-known world banks, Barclay's Bank Inter-National and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York, and eight Yugoslav banks--Udruzena Beogradska Banka, Ljubljanska Banka, Privredna Banka-Zagreb, Stopanska Banka-Skopje, Zagrebacka Banka, Vojvodjanska Banka-Novi Sad, Investiciona Banka-Titograd and Jugobanka.

The Anglo-Yugoslav Bank has been founded with a view to boosting trade and developing new forms of economic and financial cooperation between the founders' countries.

Its task essentially is to encourage mutual linkage and joint appearance of Yugoslav economic enterprises abroad, the crediting of Yugoslav commodity exports and services to Great Britain, the U.S.A. and other countries, and the development and financing of long-term and commerical-techincal cooperation, especially with third countries.

The Anglo-Yugoslav Bank will also assist in arranging for joint investments and development projects in Yugoslavia, carry out payment transactions abroad for the Yugoslav economic enterprises, service savings accounts and perform all other banking operations.

The bank's capital of five million pounds sterling has been supplied in equal shares by the Yugoslav bank and their foreign partners.

VRHOVEC HOLDS NEW YORK TALKS WITH LIBYAN, OTHER MINISTERS

LD021406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec has had a talk at the UN headquarters with Libyan Foreign Minister 'Ali at-Turayki on almost all main subjects of the present session of the world assembly as well as on the actions the nonaligned nations should undertake in the light of the 6th nonaligned summit conference. At-Turayki and Vrhovec favorably evaluated the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Yugoslav foreign minister also met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Their talk, almost as a whole, was concentrated on the Middle East question and the fundamental questions after the 6th nonaligned summit.

Also yesterday, the Yugoslav federal secretary met with Somalia's foreign minister, Barre, and discussed further actions within the nonaligned movement and the situation in the horn of Africa.

In his talks with the foreign ministers of Canada, Austria and Italy--MacDonald, Pahr and Malfatti respectively--the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, considered bilateral relations for the most part.

TALKS HELD BETWEEN MARKOVIC, ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD022150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, October 8 (TANJUG)--The presidents of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Assembly of Algeria have stated the satisfaction with relations between the two countries in all areas except the trade. Algerian Assembly President Bitat and Assembly of Yugoslavia President Markovic stressed in the talks which began today in Algiers in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, that new prospects are being opened in trade, particularly after the meeting between Yugoslav President Tito and Algerian President Bendjedid.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia president stated the full accord with Algerian stands and assessments set forth by Algerian Assembly President Bitat regarding the detente, the problem of disarmament, cooperation on the Mediterranean, the situation in the Middle East and other current international questions.

Markovic and Bitat assessed positively the results of the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana.

TUNISIAN MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH CHIEF OF STAFF MAMULA

LD021845 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1136 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today received Brigadier General Jazzar, chief of staff of the Tunisian land forces.

Brigadier General Jazzar is visiting our country at the head of a delegation from the National Defense Ministry of his country.

During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, Admiral Mamula and his guest examined questions dealing with the further strengthening of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly, nonalined Mediterranean countries.

During the course of the day, Brigadier General Jazzar and the members of the delegation also held talks with [words indistinct] Pekic, deputy chief of staff, and his associates.

During their stay in Yugoslavia, the guests from Tunisia will visit units, schools and installations of our armed forces.

MACEDONIAN STUDENT PAPER SCORES DECLARATION OF BULGARIAN WRITERS

LD021938 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

["Abuse of the Name and Works of Nikola Vaptsarov"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje--The young students' paper of the universities and advanced schools of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, STUDENTSKI ZBOR, in connection with the declaration by Bulgarian writers which, among other things, attacks the Struga poetry evenings for celebrating the 70th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Vaptsarov, deals in its latest issue with the arrogant abuse of the name and works of Nikola Vaptsarov and the attack made on the Struga poetry evenings, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the SFRY.

With this declaration, the STUDENTSKI ZBOR commentary underlines, the Bulgarian Writers Union sarcastically ignores and falsifies the truth about the nationality and national involvement of Nikola Vaptsarov, the post and revolutionary. Attacking the celebration of this birthday of Vaptsarov among his compatriots in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as the plundering of others' values, the declaration by the Bulgarian writers attacks the Struga poetry evenings, attempting to harm their international standing. At the same time, untruths are spread reagarding the Macedonian nation. Its authenticity is negated and other inaccuracies are set out.

There are no grounds whatsoever for the controversy with the Bulgarian Writers Union over whether the Macedonian nation should celebrate the name and work of Nikola Vaptsarov--the question which the declaration artifically raises. Vaptsarov himself in his poetry, in the cycle "Pesme o Domovini" ["Poems About my Homeland"] and through his entire activity, provided indelible testimonies to his Macedonian nationality. No great literary education is necessary, STUDENTSKI ZBOR points out, to see in the above-mentioned cycle of poems by Nikola Vaptsarov--born in the small town of Bansko in Pirin Macedonia--the Macedonian character of the authors' national consciousness.

Today therefore STUDENTSKI ZBOR notes, no one can contest the Macedonian nation's right to celebrate the jubilee of one of its outstanding sons and to pay tribute to him for his great contribution. For Macedonians, Nikola Vaptsarov was and remains a leading Macedonian writer.

The Macedonian literary-historical consciousness had no need to overlook the fact that Nikola Vaptsarov's work was realized in the Bulgarian literary language. However, it had the obligation of explaining this fact in accordance with historical reality, without making a fetish out of any of the facts in this matter. Vaptsarov leaves no room for doubt in his work. Everyone knows this, or at least the Bulgarian writers should, for there is no need for anyone else to convince them of this, the Skopje student youth paper points out, adding that they themselves can easily convince themselves of this by reading his poetry and literary heritage.

The Macedonian Writers Union recently published a separate document on this problem devoted to the personality and work of Nikola Vaptsarov, from which his Macedonian national and literary character are clearly seen.

SERBIAN COUNCIL REVIEWS DEFENSE PLANS, MEASURES

AU020952 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 27 September (TANJUG)--At its session today, which was presided over by Branko Pesic, the Council for National Defense of the Serbian Presidency discussed the implementation of the plan for the development of national defense in the 1976-80 period, the telephone and other communications links between local communities and some other currently important questions pertaining to the realization of all-people's defense system.

The council concluded that some good results had been achieved in the implementation of the national defense development plan and that it is necessary in the coming period to insure a quicker, more complete and more even satisfaction of the needs of all-people's defense.

At its session the council determined the appropriate measures insuring a further strengthening of the republic's defense preparedness.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS

AU021310 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 28 September--Today's session of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which was devoted to the tasks of the League of Communists of Kosovo in the forthcoming elections in the basic organizations of the League of Communists (and which was presided over by Mahmut Bakali), essentially marked the beginning of the preelection activities in the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Speaking about the tasks of communists in the forthcoming elections, Seufedin Batali, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, said among other things that these elections should represent an opportunity for the League of Communists to comprehensively and critically evaluate the results achieved in the 2-year period, to analyze the current ideological-political questions and to determine the orientations, foundations and concrete tasks for an even more successful fulfillment of the leading ideological-political role.

The Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo declared itself in favor of insuring that, while the achieved results should not be neglected, the shortcomings and especially their causes should be analyzed during the preelection and election activities because it is known that a certain number of work organizations have operated with losses for several years and have failed to take any appropriate or effective measures. As was concluded at the session, the question of economic stabilization must be a primary task and obligation of all communists and organized socialist forces. This question must be the dominant one both during the preelection and election activity, and afterwards.

During the elections and afterwards, it was stated at the session, it is necessary to continue the organized activity aimed at forming the basic organizations of the League of Communists wherever possibilities for this exist and, instead of the existing unwieldy basic organizations of 100 or more members each, form organizations with a smaller number of members. The aktivs of the League of Communists, too, must be formed in many communities because their current number is very small in view of the real need for them.

Nomination of Candidates

The nomination and selection of candidates for secretaries and members of the secretaries of basic organizations of the League of Communists must be carried out in an organized manner among all members.

It is necessary to democratically nominate and elect the communists who are, ideologically-politically and in action, unambiguously oriented toward the implementation of the LCY policy. Those communists must be elected who have won the confidence of their community and who are ready to accept and responsibly perform the duties of secretary or member of secretariat. In this connection it is particularly necessary to consider the need to realize the workers' majority wherever objective possibilities for this exist.

POPIT LECTURES SLOVENIAN LC COMMITTEE ON 'OPPORTUNISM'

LD021140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1442 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--A session of the President of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee was held in Ljubljana today, at which the introductory report was delivered by Peter Tos and A. Lojzu Briski, on the theme: The Realization of the Role of the League of Communists in the Struggle To Deepen Socialist Self-Managing Democracy. They expounded the draft documents which are to serve as the platform of Slovenian communists for the forthcoming session of the Slovenian League of Communists Central Committee and the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee.

Unity in the League of Communists, stressed France Popit, chairing the session, is a quality which must be fought for at every moment. It cannot be said that unity has been achieved where we still come across phenomena of opportunism, group-ownership interests, attempts at monopolization and the like. Pointing out the need for the League of Communists to be made capable of realizing pluralism of self-management interests, Popit said that the delegate system and the entire structure of our political system demand that initiatives and authentic interests come from the local communities, with the prerequisite, of course, that associated labor says what is realizable and what is not. For the moment, however, Popit said, we are far from such a mechanism functioning. The leaderships of municipal assemblies continue to burden delegates and delegations with an unwieldly agenda of various issues which these leaderships, as an instrument of the state, are accustomed to settling themselves, while the delegates are left only with marginal "delegate issues." But it should be just the other way around, Popit emphasized: It is precisely the delegate issues which should be expanded in both content and time. Even self-managing interest communities, which have been created as a place for agreement-making between users and providers of services, are turning into some sort of instrument of the state, owing to poor practices. That is, the self-managing interest communities create funds, and later lend these funds to associated labor, often at high interest rates. In this process the funds are of course alienated from the workers, who in this way lose their influence over social reproduction. We have only ourselves to blame for such poor functioning on the part of the self-managing interest communities, and we must not shift the blame onto the apparatus of officials of these communities, as we often do, Popit said.

It was emphasized in today's debate that the process of development of socialist self-managing democracy should be regarded from the standpoint of aggravated economic relations and conflicts of interest within the social-ownership base.

RADIO YUGOSLAVIA MODERNIZATION PLAN ANNOUNCED

LD022040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 2 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information today gave its support to a proposal for the adoption of a law on the program of development and modernization of Radio Yugoslavia from 1981 to 1990. In addition to the 213 million dinars already approved, a further 494 million dinars--if the law is passed by the Yugoslav Assembly, of course--will be spent on modernization of Radio Yugoslavia.

The present audibility of Radio Yugoslavia is unsatisfactory. It was stated today that new transmitters will make it possible for Radio Yugoslavia broadcasts to be heard clearly in Asia, Africa and South America without relays. When they are completed, Radio Yugoslavia will double the length of broadcasts, which will be emitted in 12 languages.

In negotiations so far, the best world technology has been settled on, which will make it possible for Radio Yugoslavia broadcasts to be heard at a distance of up to 6,000 km. The equipment has to be ordered from abroad, and a fairly favorable quote has been received from a renowned international manufacturer.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Yugoslavia maintains economic cooperation with 110 developing countries. During the past 4 years, the value of trade in both directions totalled $8.4 billion, of which $3.5 billion were exports and $4.9 billion imports. This year's trade with these countries is expected to increase 13 percent. During the past 4 years, of the overall value of capital projects abroad of $3,876,000,000, over $2.5 billion were carried out in the developing countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

VOJVODINA POWER PLANTS--The first stage of construction of the Novi Sad power plant-heating plant should be completed in the middle of next year, and completely constructed in 1983. The power plant will be 255 megawatts and will cost 4 billion dinars to construct. The preparatory work on constructing power plants-heating plants in Pancevo and Zrenjanin of 135 megawatts each has also begun. These two plants will cost 2.8 billion dinars each. When all these three power plants are operating they will use 900,000 tons of heavy oil as fuel annually. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

NEW OIL WELL AT LIPOVLUAN--The INA-Naftaplin enterprise of Zagreb has put into test operation a new oil field near Lipovluan. This field covers some 1 million square meters. For the time being oil is being produced from 13 oil wells which are on average 1,600 meters deep. It is expected that each oil well should produce some 35 tons of crude oil per day. If these expectations are correct then these oil wells will produce 35,000 tons of oil and 3.5 million cubic meters of gas by the end of the year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 79 p 9 AU]